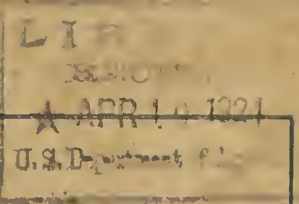


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1922

Langers

Dry Climate
Seeds

Best For The
West



Langers Seed and Floral Co.

FORMERLY
TUCSON SEED AND FLORAL CO.

Tucson, Arizona

Make your Garden a Wonder Garden

Use Stim-U-PlanT tablets and you will have the largest crops of fruit and vegetables and an abundance of sweet-scented, vividly colored flowers. Stim-U-planT tablets are exceedingly rich in plant food, containing eleven per cent nitrogen, twelve per cent phosphoric acid and fifteen per cent potash. They are odorless and clean and are used by inserting the tablets in the soil or by dissolving in water and applying the solution. The results that this scientific product will produce are marvelous. The price of Stim-U-planT: 10 tablets, 15c; 30 tablets, 25c; 100 tablets, 75c, postpaid.

Spray-Tabs

A combined insecticide and fungicide in tablet form. Useful for the destruction of leaf eating and chewing insects, for the control of mildew and other fungus diseases which attack flowers, vegetables, roses, shrubs and trees. Thirty tablets to the packet. Price, 30c, postpaid.

Rax

A scientific compound made for the destruction of rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. Non-poisonous. This preparation is manufactured by the makers of Farmo-Germ and when properly used will rid any premises of all rodent pests. Price per bottle, 75c, postpaid.

Putnam's Brooder Heater

A simple and efficient brooder stove that requires filling but once a week and no other attention in the meantime. It is so constructed that the heat is radiated from above onto the backs of the chicks. It also keeps the floor of the brooder warm and dry. It is made entirely of brass and galvanized iron and is practically indestructible. It can be used in any ordinary box. Price, \$5.00.

International Sanitary Hover

A strongly built, round hover made of galvanized iron, with a capacity of one hundred to one hundred and fifty chicks. The lamp or heater is in the center of the hover, thus assuring an equitable distribution of heat to all parts of the chick compartment. Ninety-nine per cent of the mortality of all young chicks is caused through lack of heat or improper heating methods. The International Sanitary Hover will save enough chicks out of the first hundred to pay for itself. Price, each, \$15.00, f. o. b. Tucson.



TO OUR CUSTOMERS

¶ We have changed our name from the "Tucson Seed & Floral Co." to "Langers Seed & Floral Co." Our principal reason for doing so is due to the fact that in the city of Tucson there are some fifty business houses whose firm names begins with "Tucson," which caused more or less confusion in mail deliveries. Under the new name this should be entirely eliminated. There is no change what so ever in the organization or personnel of the firm.

The seed should germinate and show above the ground in from four to ten days without more irrigation. After the plants appear, irrigate as needed by running water in the furrows, and after each irrigation, cultivate the soil thoroughly as soon as it dries out enough to permit it being worked. Never allow the ground to bake after irrigation. This is worse than no irrigation at all. Wherever possible, during the winter months, irrigate in the morning. Irrigating in the evening chills the soil. All heat accumulating in the soil during the day should be allowed to remain as far into the night as it will. It is better to irrigate in the evening, during the hot summer months, as it revives the plants after a hot day.

Planting. Small seed, like cabbage, lettuce, onions, etc., should not be planted over three-quarters of an inch deep. Other seed, such as parsnip should be planted still shallower. This is because the germ of the sprout must have air and light. If this is denied by too deep planting, it dies before reaching the surface. The soil should always be packed firmly enough around the seed to bring it in good contact. Small seed should be planted plentifully, as the many young sprouts together will have strength enough to raise the soil and push their way through where if they were planted sparingly the single plants

would not be strong enough to force their way out. Crops should always be rotated. Root crops should never follow root crops, nor should vines follow vines on the same ground year after year.

The Hotbed. Dig a trench east and west, 12 to 18 inches deep. Board 12 inches high on the north side, and six inches high on the south side. Fill 12 inches deep with strawy manure, moisture slightly, and pack tightly. Cover with 3 or 4 inches of soil. Sow seed in rows across the bed north and south so that the sun will light both sides of the plants during the day. Cover the hotbed with glass, or if glass cannot be had, use muslin. The glass should be not less than 12 inches above the soil. Sprinkle lightly in the morning. Never apply enough water to flood the manure. The manure is placed under the soil to provide heat, and if it gets to wet becomes chilled and is worse than no manure at all. On warm sunshiny days raise the glass, but be sure to close it at night. If the glass were not raised on hot days the plants might be scalded. Before transplanting to the field, water should be withheld from the plants a few days, during which time they should be exposed to the sun. This will harden them. On very cold nights when there is danger of heavy frost, protect the beds by throwing sacks or other covering over them.

WHAT TO PLANT DURING EACH MONTH

JANUARY

Vegetables. Beets, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions (seed or sets), Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips.

In the Hotbed. Cauliflower, Cabbage, Brussels, Sprouts, Tomatoes, Peppers.

Trees and Plants. All deciduous fruit and ornamental trees, rose bushes, berry plants.

Bulbs. Anemone, Amaryllis, Canna, Calla Lily, Gladiolus, Spanish Iris, Lily-of-the-Valley, Tuberoses, Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Jonquils, Crocus Oxalis, Chinese Lily, Freesias, Ranunculus.

Field Seeds. Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Speltz, Rape, Clover.

Flower Seeds. Cosmos, Gaillardia, Larkspur, Petunia, Sweet Alyssum.

FEBRUARY

Vegetables. Artichokes (seed), Asparagus (seed or roots), Beets, Swiss Chard, Cabbage and Cauliflower (plants), Carrots, Corn Salad, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions (seed or sets), Parsnips, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Spinach Turnips.

In the Hotbed. Cauliflower, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes.

Trees and Plants. All deciduous fruit and ornamental trees, rose bushes, berry plants, hardy evergreens.

Flower Seeds. Aster, African Daisy, Cosmos, Balsam, Cockscomb, Evening Primrose, Four-o'Clock, Forget-me-not, Helichrysum, Kochia, Lobelia, Lupine, Morning-Glory, other vine seeds, Marigold, Nasturtium, Sweet Alyssum, Petunia, Portulaca, Shasta Daisy.

Bulbs. Anemone, Amaryllis, Caladium, Canna, Calla Lily, Gladiolus, Madeira Vine, Tuberoses, Chinese Lily.

Field Seeds. Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Speltz, Rape, Clover.

MARCH

Vegetables. Artichoke (seed or plants) Asparagus (seed or roots), Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Beans (flat-podded varieties latter part of month), Cabbage and Cauliflower (plants), Carrots, Corn Salad, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onions (seed or sets), Parsnips, Parsley,

Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips.

In the Hot bed. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggplant, Sweet Potatoes.

Trees and Plants. All varieties of deciduous fruit and ornamental trees, rose bushes, evergreen trees and shrubs, berry plants, olives.

Flower Seeds. Aster, All vine seeds, Balsam, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Four-o'Clock, Helichrysum, Kochia, Larkspur, Marigold, Nasturtium, Petunia, Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Zinnia.

Bulbs. Dahlia, Gladiolus, Madeira, Vine, Tuberoses, Canna, Caladium.

Field Seeds. Alfalfa.

APRIL

Vegetables. Artichokes (seed or plants), Asparagus (seed or roots), Beets, Beans, Sweet Corn, Cabbage (plants), Cauliflower (plants), Corn Salad, Collards, Carrots, Cucumbers, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Muskmelons, Watermelons, Mustard, Onions (seeds or sets for green onions), Okra, Parsnips, Parsley, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Sweet Potatoes (Plants), Tomatoes (plants), Turnips.

In the Hotbed. Peppers, Eggplants, Tomatoes.

Trees and Plants. Tender evergreen trees and shrubs.

Flower Seeds. Aster, Cosmos, Hollyhock, vine seeds, Zinnia.

Bulbs. Dahlia, Gladiolus, Tuberoses.

Field Seeds. Cowpeas, Kaffir Corn, Feterita, Sorghum, Millet, Milo Maize, Sudan Grass, Corn Peanuts, Beans.

MAY

Vegetables. Asparagus, Beans of all kinds, Sweet Corn, Celery, Carrots, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Muskmelons, Watermelons, Onions (seeds or sets for green onions), Okra, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkins, Radishes, Squashes, Turnips,

Set out. Eggplants, Peppers, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes.

Flower Seeds. Cosmos, Morning-Glory, all vine seeds, Zinnia.

Field Seeds. Cowpeas, Feterita, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Sudan Grass, Milo Maize, Sorghum, Corn, Peanuts, Beans.

JUNE

Vegetables. Beets, Beans, Sweet Corn, Celery, Carrots, Cucumbers, Eggplants (seed or plants),

Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelons, Cassabas, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnips, Peppers (seed or plants), Pumpkins, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes (seed or plants), Turnips.

Flower Seeds. Same as for May.

Field Seeds. Same as for May.

JULY

Vegetables. Beets, Beans, Corn, Carrots, Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Muskmelons, Cassabas, Watermelon, Onion Sets, Pumpkin, Radishes, Squashes, Turnips.

Field and Flower seed. Same as for May.

AUGUST

Vegetables. Beets, Beans, Sweet Corn, Cabbage (seed for winter cabbage), Carrots, Celery Plants, Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach, Bush Squashes, Turnips.

Flower Seeds. Cosmos, Phlox, Zinnia, Christmas flowering Sweet Peas.

Field Seeds. Millet, Cowpeas, Sudan Grass, Pink Beans to August 10.

SEPTEMBER

Vegetables. Beets, Early Beans, Cabbage and Cauliflower (seed and plants), Celery Plants, Carrots, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions (seed for dry onions), Onion Sets, Early Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Brussels Sprouts, Kale.

Flower Seeds. Ageratum, Mignonette, Freesia Bulbs, Cosmos, Phlox, Nasturtium, Pansy, Sweet Alyssum, Hollyhock, Zinnia, Christmas-flowering Sweet Peas.

Field Seeds. Rye, Vetch.

OCTOBER

Vegetables. Beets, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants, Carrots, Celery Plants, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions (seed for dry onions), Onion Sets, Radishes, Turnips.

Flower Seeds. African Daisy, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Centaurea, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Daisy, Globe Amaranth, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Mignonette, Nicotiana, Nigella, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Sweet Alyssum, Scabiosa, Stock, Spencer Sweet Peas, Verbena.

Bulbs. Hyacinth, Tulip, Daffodil, Paper White, Chinese Lily, Freesia, Spanish Iris, Calla Lily, Amaryllis, Anemone, Crocus, Oxalis, Ranunculus.

Field Seeds. Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Speltz, Rape, Vetch, Clover.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Vegetables. Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Cabbage Plants, Cauliflower Plants, Strawberry Plants, Lawn Grass.

Flower Seeds. African Daisy, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Centaurea, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Daisy, Globe Amaranth, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Mignonette, Nicotiana, Nigella, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Scabiosa, Stock, Spencer Sweet Peas.

Bulbs. Hyacinth, Tulip, Daffodil, Paper White, Chinese Lily, Freesia, Spanish Iris, Calla Lily, Amaryllis, Anemone, Crocus, Oxalis, Ramunculus.

Field Seeds. Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Speltz, Rape, Clover.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT

This department of our business found great favor with all our out-of-town customers. We ship cut-flowers and designs to all parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas, and eastern California. Through our telegraphic connection with the best florist all over the United States, we can arrange to have flowers delivered at any time in any city in the country.

FUNERAL DESIGNS

	On Standing		On Standing
	Flat	Base	On Easel
Anchor	\$3.50, up	\$6.00, up	\$4.00, up
Cross	3.00, up	5.00, up	3.50, up
Crescent	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Wreath	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Star & Crescent ...		6.00, up	
Gates Ajar	10.00, up		
Heart	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up

	On Standing		On Standing
	Flat	Base	On Easel
Harp	3.50, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Lyre	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Star	3.00, up	5.00, up	4.00, up
Pillow	5.00, up		
Lodge Designs — Masonic,			
Old Fellows,			
Elks, etc.	8.00, up		

ROSES. Prices vary in accordance with the season, length of stem and size of flower.

American Beauty. \$5 to \$10 per doz.

Roses, White, Pink or Yellow. \$3 to \$10 per doz.

Roses, Red. \$5 to \$10 per doz.

Carnations, Hothouse. \$2 to \$3 per doz.

Carnations, Field-Grown. 75 cts. to \$1.50 per dozen.

Snapdragons. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Daffodils and Jonquils. \$1 to \$1.50 per doz.

Narcissus, Paper-White. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Narcissus, Double. 50 cts. to \$1 per doz.

Easter Lilies. \$6 to \$10 per doz.

Calla Lilies. \$1.50 to \$5 per doz.

Sweet Peas. March to June. 50 cts. per bunch.

Sweet Peas. January and February. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Violets. 50 cts. per bunch.

Chrysanthemums. October, November, and December. \$3 to \$10 per doz.

Cut Asparagus Sprays. 75 cts. per doz.

Box of Assorted Flowers. \$1.50 to \$10 each.

Other cut-flowers in season at market prices.

BLOOMING PLANTS

During the winter months, and especially for Christmas, we can furnish a large assortment of blooming plants, such as Azaleas, Lilies, Cyclamen, etc. Write for Prices.

FLOWERS FOR COMMENCEMENTS, STORE OPENINGS, etc.

Basket of Choice Assorted Flowers, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, up.

Basket of Choice Roses, \$3, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, up.

Horse-Shoe, \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50, \$10.

FOR WEDDINGS

Bridal Bouquets, White Roses, \$5, up; with showers, \$10, up.

Bridal Bouquets, White Carnations, \$2.50, up; with showers, \$4, up.

Bridal Bouquets, Lilies-of-the-Valley, \$6, up; with showers, \$10, up.

Bridesmaids' Bouquets, \$2, up.

Corsage Bouquets, \$2.50, up.

Baskets for Flower Girls, \$2, up.

Ribbon extra.

DRY-CLIMATE VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKE *Alcachofa*

The seeds may be sown at any time and transplanted when about 8 inches high. It will mature in eight months from planting the seed, though the proper season to bloom in Arizona is April. The plants should be set 4 feet apart in the field. The buds should not be allowed to flower, and they should be cut frequently. The oftener the buds are cut the more each plant will yield.

Large Green Globe. Most popular variety. Buds, large, globular, deep green with a tint of purple at base. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, ¼lb. \$3.50, lb. \$12, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS *Esparrago*

1 oz. to sixty feet of drill; 5 lbs. to the acre

In the warmer sections of the Southwest, Asparagus is a very profitable crop. It can be marketed several weeks earlier than the California product. It deserves to be grown more extensively than it is, as it will net the grower a handsome profit per acre when the roots are yielding at their best. To obtain a maximum yield the land must be heavily manured each year.

The seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before planting. Sow in beds in rows, covering about 1 inch. The following January transplant to fur-

rows 4 feet apart. Set the roots a foot apart in the furrow, which should be 1 foot deep. Cover the roots with 2 or 3 inches of soil and on top of that put 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure thoroughly mixed with the soil. This is sufficient for the first season, and will produce a light crop the following April. After the sprouts become too small for cutting, allow them to grow full size and in November cut them close to the ground and burn them. Hill the soil over each row. Very little irrigation is required. For the garden it is best to secure one or two year old roots.

Roots, of all varieties, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000, not prepaid.

Palmetto. The most popular variety. Shoots are light green and tinted slightly with pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts. ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Columbian Mammoth White. A large thick variety, very white, even above ground. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts. ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Barr's Mammoth. Shoots large, tender, quick-growing and thick to the top. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts. ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

BEANS *Frijole*

1 lb. to fifty feet of drill; fifty lbs. to the acre

Beans should be made a continuous crop, and may be planted from March to September 1. Plant the seeds 2 inches deep, one or two seeds every 4 inches in rows 24 inches apart. If the planting is done early in the spring and the soil is heavy, cold, and wet, the seed should not be put down more than half an inch, as deep planting in cold, wet soil will cause the seed to rot. Shallow planting should always be done during the the cool spring months. During the hot summer months plant in moist earth to a depth of 3 inches. In the spring and fall irrigate, if possible, in the morning, but not too soon after planting. In the hot weather irrigate in the evening. Cultivate the soil as soon as it gets dry enough after each irrigation. Round-podded Beans should not be planted later than September as the cool nights have a tendency to blight them. Use the flat-podded varieties for planting at this time, as they are hardier than the others.

The earliest varieties are ready for the table in forty days.

Stringless Green-Pod. A valuable green-podded variety free from strings. Pods are round and long. A fine variety for early spring planting and a great favorite with Arizona market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not prepaid.

Early Mohawk. A hardy early variety with long, oval pod, very tender and prolific. Matures in 42 days. Very desirable for a profitable short crop. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75, not ppd.



Stringless Green-Pod Beans

GREEN-PODDED DWARF BEANS

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks. A long poddedgreen variety. Plants strong and vigorous, producing flat, straight edible pods 30 days after germination. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, ot not postpaid.

Extra-Early Refugee. A very early green-poddedvariety. Matures 40 days after germination. Pods medium-sized, round. One of the best varieties for summer planting. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

Canadian Wonder. A very tender flat-podded Bean of good flavor. Not stringless. Makes luxuriant growth and continues bearing its long, straight pods for a long period. Is used a great deal by gardners for winter shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75, not postpaid.

DWARF YELLOW- PODDED BEANS

Davis White Wax. Sometimes known as Ventura Wonder wax. Most hardy and productive wax-podded variety. Pods are very long, flat and yellow. Very prolific. One of the best varieties forearly fall planting. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs.\$4, not postpaid.

Improved Golden Wax. Long, flat pod, rich golden yellow, entirely stringless. One of the finest Beans in cultivation. No better Bean will be found for the garden than our Improved Golden Wax. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs \$4, not ppd

Prolific Black Wax. An improvement on the old Black Wax or Butter Bean. Very vigorous and prolific. Pods fairly long, golden yellow and very brittle. Seed black. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not postpaid.

Refugee Wax. A handsome round podded variety. Extremely productive, bearing long, fleshy, wax-like pods. Like the Refugee Green-podded, it is one of the best varieties for summer planting. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not post paid.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS

These Beans require a pole or trellis to climb on when planted in the garden. They are usually very prolific and bear longer pods and a great many more of them than the bush varieties. They continue bearing long after the bush varieties have ceased. They should be planted in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. The best and most popular of pole varieties. Should be planted in every garden. Bears for long period. Pods are very long, round, very fleshy and deeply creased. Green in color and stringless. This Bean will give satisfaction to everyone. Pkt. 5 cts. lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Pods are bright yellow



Early Six Weeks Bean

in color, very thick, meaty, entirely stringless and deeply saddle-backed. The vine is thrifty and very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts. lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not postpaid.

Lazy Wife. A green-podded variety bearing good, long pods in clusters; stringless and of peculiarly fine flavor. Exceedingly prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

White-seeded Kentucky Wonder. Is 10 days earlier than the old, well-known brown-seeded Kentucky Wonder; pods are straighter and smoother. It is more prolific as there are always four to six large pods to be found on a stem. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

Scarlet Runner. The old-fashioned climber, having bright scarlet, pea-like flowers. It is not only ornamental but the pods when young are of fine quality for cooking. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts., not postpaid.

LIMA BEANS

Fordhook Bush Lima. An improvement over the well-known Bush Lima because it is very much more prolific. It is a strong grower and very resistant to blight and rust. The pods remain green longer than those of other varieties, which is a distinct advantage to truck-peddlers. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not postpaid.

Burpee Improved Bush Lima. This Bean produces a fine crop of pods which measure from 5 to 6 inches long and 1¼ inches wide, with large, white Beans. Yields heavily, is of excellent flavor

and 6 to 8 days earlier than any other variety.

Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not postpd.

Large White Lima. One of the best of the pole varieties. Should not be planted extensively in lower altitudes as it does not begin bearing until the hot weather is over. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not postpaid.

BROAD WINDSOR BEAN

Habas

This variety of Bean differs greatly from others in its growth. It sends up one stalk and produces its pods on this, one at every leaf.

Grows in this locality all winter; frost does not hurt it. It is rapidly coming into favor as a table Bean, as it is quite delicious when properly prepared. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not postpaid.

BEETS *Betabel o Remolacha*

1 oz. to fifty feet of drill; 5 to 7 lbs. to the acre in drills

Beets can be sown any month in the year. Plant in drills 18 inches apart. On account of the adobe character of a great deal of the soil in this section we advise that only the globe- or turnip shaped varieties be planted. When the ground is dry, the long shaped varieties are difficult to pull without breaking the tops.

Early Turnip Varieties are ready for use in 50 to 60 days after sowing seed.

TABLE BEETS

All varieties: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts. lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Blood-red Turnip. Turnip-shaped variety, with deep red flesh.

Extra Early Egyptian. Turnip-shaped variety with dark red flesh; Very early.

Crimson Globe. Extremely smooth and of a fine blood-red color. Makes a rapid growth and matures early. Is almost round in shape, and in quality is sweet and tender.

Crosby's Egyptian. Medium size, small top, very early. Smooth, sweet and tender, and a deep crimson color. Very popular with the market-gardner. One of the best-known varieties. We have secured some especially fine seed of this variety and want you to be sure and include it in your order.

Extra-Early Eclipse. Fine early table variety, of tapering globe shape. Flesh deep crimson, zoned with pink.

Detroit Dark Red. A good table variety, globe-shaped, with rich red flesh.

Half-Long Blood. Smooth, growing to good size. Color dark red; tops small; of upright growth. It is of excellent quality.

Long Blood. A well-known long variety of table Beet. Recommended for planting in soils which do not bake.

Swiss Chard. A foliage Beet used for greens. It is the best thing to grow for green food for poultry during the winter months. If cut above the crown, it will furnish a continuous cutting crop.

STOCK BEETS, or MANGEL-WURZELS

Sow from October to May, in well-cultivated, rich, deep soil, in drills twenty-four to thirty inches apart. Six pounds will sow an acre.

All varieties: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., ppd. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

Golden Tankard. Rich Yellow; giant; oval-shaped Very Nutritious.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half-Sugar Mangel-Wurzel. Produces roots of enormous size.

Mammoth Long Red. This is a particularly fine Mangel. The roots attain enormous size, and are smooth and regular in shape.

SUGAR BEET

All varieties: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. This Beet contains a large percentage of sugar. Highly recommended as a stock-feeding Beet.

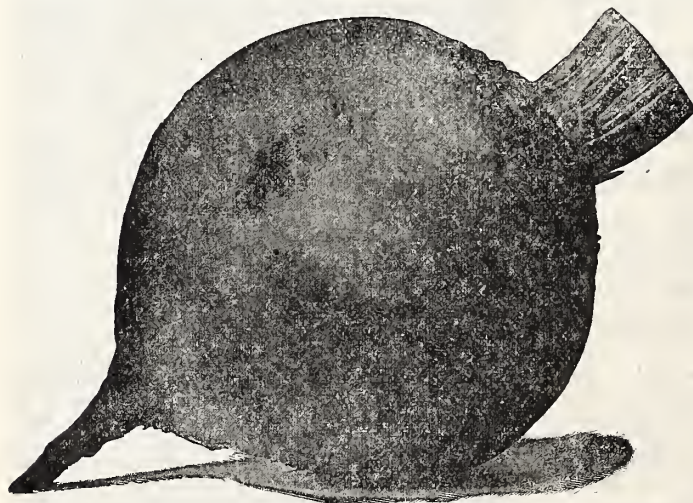
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.

Richer than any other variety in sugar, and very valuable for sugar factories. Grows entirely under the ground and yields good crops under ordinary conditions.

Klein Wanzleben. This variety of Sugar Beet is the best in cultivation. It is not the largest size, but is the richest in sugar. It is said that it will fatten hogs as quickly as grain.

BROCCOLI *Brocoli*

Practically a coarse cauliflower, more divided in the head; grows larger and taller, and is hardier and easier to grow. Should be treated the same.



Crimson Globe Beet

Early Large White. Best Variety. Heads white and large. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

Purple Cape. Good, large heads which are tinged with purple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Berza de Bruselas

Sow in September and October and treat same as cabbage.

Matures in 140 to 150 days from seed

Improved Half-Dwarf. The standard variety.

Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and bears small, firm round sprouts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

CABBAGE

Col Repollo

1 oz. will produce about two thousand plants; 4 ozs. to the acre.



Danish Ballhead, or Hollander Cabbage (a late variety)

Danish Ballhead, or Hollander. This is a very late variety, forming globular heads, very hard and solid. In fact, it is the hardest heading variety known. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

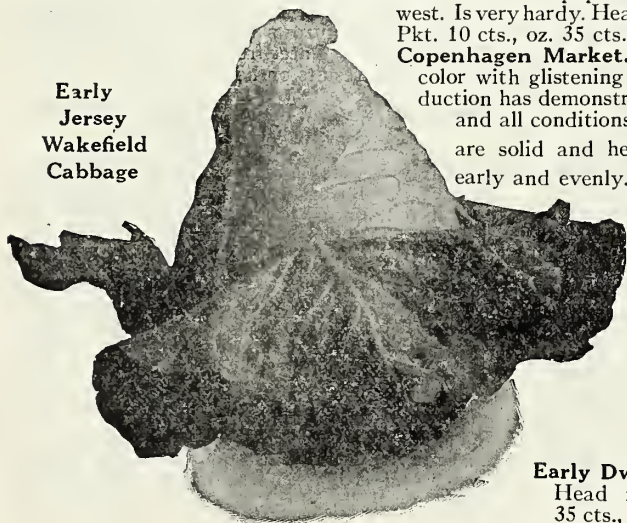
Ready for use in 100 to 150 days, according to varieties.

There are three good seasons for sowing Cabbage seeds—in September, for late winter and early spring Cabbage; in March, for summer and fall Cabbage; in June and July, for winter Cabbages. Cabbage plants set out in the fall must be planted

early enough to allow them to head before cold weather sets in. Seed should be sown broadcast in beds. Plants should be thinned out early so they will not become spindling. Transplanted to the field they should be put 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. Cabbages require considerable moisture but too much water causes them to rot very readily.

EARLY VARIETIES

**Early
Jersey
Wakefield
Cabbage**



Early Jersey Wakefield. One of the best and most popular early varieties. Succeeds well in the Southwest. Is very hardy. Heads very compact, solid and conical in shape. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market. An early variety of pure turquoise color with glistening white heart. No Cabbage of recent introduction has demonstrated greater superiority for all climates and all conditions than Copenhagen Market. The heads are solid and heavy, the stems short, and it matures early and evenly.

The seed, if sown in June, will produce fine heads early in the fall. Large Cabbage-growers should give this Cabbage a trial. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Early Winnigstadt. Pointed head of good size and fine quality; sure header. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A good heat-resister. Head is flat, hard, and firm. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.

LATE VARIETIES

Premium Late Flat Dutch. Head round, solid, broad, and flat on top. Is crisp and tender and well flavored. One of the best fall and winter varieties. A good keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.

Sure Head. Never fails to make a fine, solid, large head. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3, ppd.

Early Drumhead. Earliest of the late varieties. Round flat, large heads. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25 cts. lb. \$4, postpaid.

Mammoth Rock Red. The best hard-headed red variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. A variety that is much prized in Europe and also by those who are familiar with it in this country. It is very sweet and crisp, and always tender. Heads medium sized and fairly compact. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

1 oz. of seed to two thousand plants; 6 ozs. will plant an acre.



Dry-weather Cauliflower

Prepare the soil as for cabbage. Seed may be sown from July to the following March. Cauliflower does not make a good summer crop and will not head up well in hot weather. When the plant is six or seven weeks old, transplant to the field, in rows 24 inches apart 18 inches apart in the row. Cauliflower should be irrigated freely and kept growing, constantly, as it may be injured by a check at any period of its growth and go to seed.

Early Snowball. The best and most popular variety grown. Our seed is of the best imported stock. It will make uniformly fine heads, even under adverse conditions. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8, postpaid.

Early Paris. A hardy variety, quite easy to grow, and forming good heads. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf, with solid, pure white heads of superior quality. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50, postpaid.

Dry Weather. Well adapted to the arid regions of Southwest. Heads solid, pure white and of excellent quality. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50, post paid.



Vetch's Autumn Giant Cauliflower

Veitch's Autumn Giant. Large, late variety. Very hardy and especially desirable for hot and dry climates. Heads are well protected by the foliage, which enables it to resist unfavorable

conditions to a greater degree than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

CARROTS

Zanahoria

1 oz. to a row one hundred and

fifty feet long; 3 lbs. to the acre.

Can be sown any month in the year. Plant about half an inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and thin to 3 inches apart. Water freely. The shorter varieties give better results on heavy land.

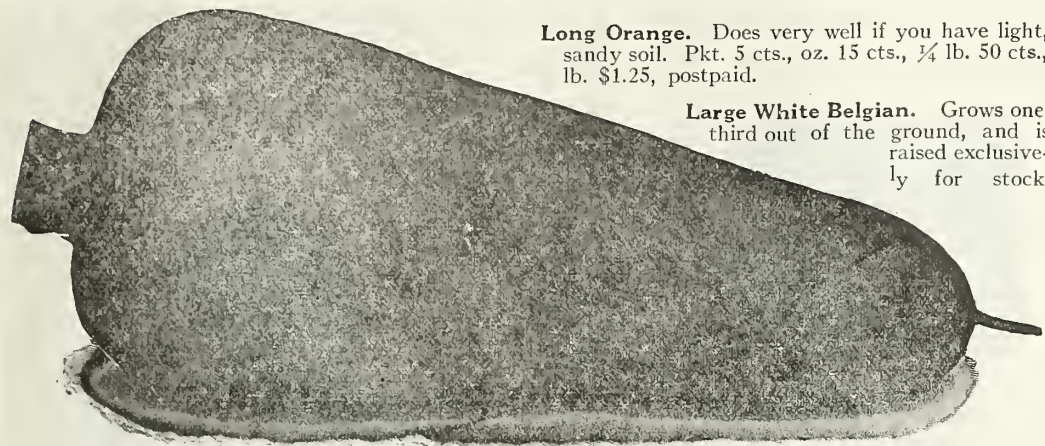
Ready for use in 95 to 120 days from seed, according to variety.

Very Early Scarlet Forcing, or French Horn. Best variety for earliest forcing. Reddish orange-colored roots, nearly round. When matured they are about 2 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5 cts., oz. 25 cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Oxheart, or Guerande. By far the most popular Carrot with the market-gardeners. Is a most beautiful shape, and of rich orange color. We recommend it above all others for this vicinity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpd.

Danvers Half-Long. Good variety for general purposes. Color is bright orange-scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Chantenay. Grows 5 or 6 inches long, is very tender and is of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz 15 cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Long Orange. Does very well if you have light, sandy soil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground, and is raised exclusively for stock.

Danvers Half-Long Carrot

Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Short White. Roots half-long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder. Color light green above the ground, white below. Flesh rich white, solid and crisp and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

CELERY *Apio*

1 oz. to three thousand plants or two hundred feet of drill.

Sow the seed from January 1 to July 1, in drills 6 inches apart, not too thick in the row, to secure stalky plants.

In June, when the plants are strong, transplant to furrows 4 feet apart and 6 inches deep. Set the plants 6 inches apart in the furrows. As the plant grows, fill the earth toward the plant to secure proper bleaching. Never allow dirt to rest in the heart of the plant. Never work in Celery when it is wet with rain.

Ready for table in 160 to 170 days from seed.

Giant Pascal. The most popular of the newer green winter varieties. Rather tall, with stems nearly round. When blanched is white, brittle and of especially good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

White Plume. Used mostly for a very early crop. Comparatively easy variety to grow, as it is fairly hardy, and being naturally white is very easy to blanch. Forms a good, medium-sized bunch. Is of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching. French-grown. This is the most popular market variety in use especially for early crop. The plant is naturally golden yellow, but needs to be blanched to make it tender and brittle. Forms a rather small bunch. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4, postpd.

Dwarf Golden Heart. Rather tall, forming a large bunch. Blanching white and is a good shipper. Heart golden color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

CELERIAC (Turnip-Rooted Celery)

Grown for its edible root, which is similar in appearance to a turnip. Not used for greens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., postpaid.

CHICORY

Achicoria

Used as a substitute for coffee when the roots are dried and ground. Sow early in the spring and keep well watered. Perennial.

Large-Rooted. Large-rooted and best variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

COLLARDS

Cel

Georgia Southern, or Creole. The well-known large variety. Is a species of cabbage, with a similar flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

CORN SALAD

Macha, Valerianilla

Requires same care as lettuce and is put to same uses. Also cooked as substitute for spinach.

Broad-leaved. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

CORN, Sugar or Sweet

Maize Dulce

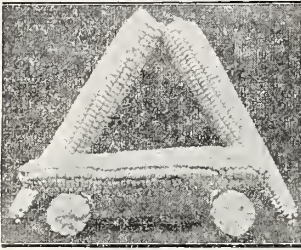
1 lb. to 150 hills; 15 lbs. to the acre

Plant any time from April to August. July, just at the start of the rainy season, is one of the best months to plant. Should be planted in rows about 3 feet apart and 12 inches apart in the row. Intensive cultivation at all times is necessary. Cultivate after each irrigation until the Corn shades the ground. Irrigate every two weeks until in the milk, then once or twice a week. This will produce a solid, tight husk which will prevent worms from doing damage. While the selection of varieties is limited to a few, Sweet Corn proves a most desirable crop to the grower.

First ears can be picked in from 55 to 85 days

CORN, Continued

PAPAGO. This variety has come into general favor by all who have tried it. It is the only Sweet Corn



PAPAGO CORN

which can be counted on for a sure crop in a dry, hot climate. The ears are well filled and of excellent flavor, making it unexcelled for a table Corn.

Every kernel of seed will produce from six to eight stalks which grow to a height of from 7 to 8 feet, and each stalk will produce one or two ears. It is also unexcelled as a ensilage Corn. The stalks are juicy and sweet and are greedily devoured by all kinds of stock. Grown for ensilage will produce from twenty-five to thirty tons of silage to the acre. As Papago is a native of Arizona, it readily withstands drought and makes a crop where other varieties would fail absolutely. It is extremely hardy and well able to withstand the attacks of all insects. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Stowell's Evergreen. We class this variety as second best for this climate. It is a fairly sure cropper and by far the sweetest. Ears remain in a fresh condition, suitable for cooking, for a long period. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Country Gentleman. Has a long white cob of closely filled "shoe-peg" kernels; is sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Oregon Evergreen. A great favorite in southern California. Has a tight thick husk and is troubled but little with the Corn worm. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Several varieties of field corn are used extensively for the table as a green corn, they are chiefly Pima, Mexican June and Hickory King. For prices and descriptions refer to field seed department.

POP CORN

White Rice. Most popular variety, very prolific. Ears short; kernels long resembling rice in shape. Color white. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

CUCUMBERS *Pepino*

1 oz. of seed will plant 100 hills

Cucumbers are very profitable crops as they are very prolific. With favorable weather they can be had ready for use about June 1, and if kept healthy and closely picked, they will produce abundantly until fall.

Two or three pounds are required to plant an acre. Plant from March to September in hills 4 to 6 feet apart, eight to ten seeds in a hill. Cover ½ inch deep. When danger of insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. Cucumbers are ready for the table in six weeks from planting seed

Early Short Green, or Early Frame. A very desirable variety either for pickling or table use. Fruit straight, small at each end, bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, ppd.

Davis Perfect. The fruits are very symmetrical, 8 to 10 inches in length; dark, glossy green; tender and exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.



Langers Improved White Spine Cucumber

Langers Improved White Spine. This is the best Cucumber for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, green with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, ppd.

Improved Long Green. Mature fruit 12 inches long; skin deep green; flesh solid, crisp, of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Boston Pickling. This is very popular variety for pickling. Medium long and great producer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, ppd.

Japanese Climbing. This variety is a great climber. Is a good variety for training to a trellis. Fruit is long, and the flesh is white and crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Lemon. A new variety the color of a lemon when ready to use, and similar in shape but less pointed at the ends. Produces about four times as much fruit as any other variety. Flavor delicious; no bitter taste as is sometimes found in other Cucumbers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

EGGPLANT *Berengena*

1 oz. to 1,000 plants

Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy-loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart. Pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting.

Ready for use from 145 to 160 days.

Improved New York Purple Spineless. Standard for home and market. Fruit very large, productive, and of the highest quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., ¼ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

Black Beauty. Rich purple-black in color and a fine marketing variety. It is early and also makes a fine sort for home-gardens. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., ¼ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

Black Pekin. An early, prolific variety, very valuable for market-gardeners' use. Fruit is nearly round; skin smooth and black. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

ENDIVE

Escarola o Endivia

Sow and cultivate the same as lettuce.

Ready for use 45 to 50 days from seed.

Green Curled. One of the best varieties for the home and market-gardner. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Broad-leaved. Forms large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched for a salad or will make excellent cooked greens, as well as being useful to flavor soups, stews, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

GARLIC

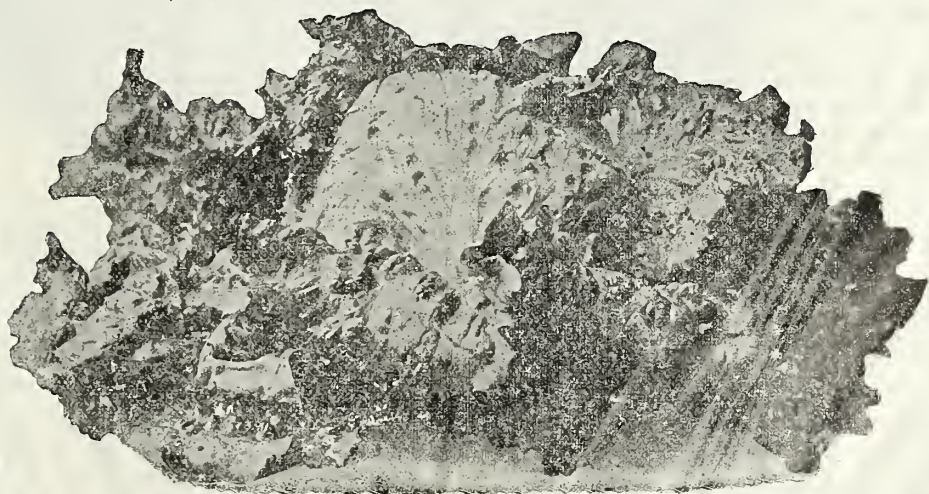
Ajo

Most pungent of all the onion family. Is much used by Mexicans. Can be planted any month in the year. Cultivate same as onions. Bulbs, per pound, 85 cts., not prepaid.

HERBS

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise.....	\$0 05	\$0 25
Balm.....	05	50
Basil, Sweet.....	05	50
Caraway.....	05	25
Catnip.....	10	1 00
Coriander.....	05	15
Dill.....	05	15
Fennel Sweet.....	05	25
Horehound.....	05	35
Hysop.....	05	50
Lavender.....	05	50
Marjoram, Sweet.....	05	50
Rosemary.....	05	50
Sage.....	05	35
Savory, Summer.....	05	50
Savory, Winter.....	05	50

LETTUCE *Lechuga*



LANGERS FANCY NEW YORK; or LOS ANGELES LETTUCE

most profitable Lettuce grown. Hardy, uniform size. wavy leaved, and blanches beautifully. A great favorite with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Tansy.....	05	1 00
Thyme.....	05	1 00
Wormwood.....	05	50

KALE *Breton Berza*

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill

Seed should be sown thinly in drills about the middle of June for the tall sorts; transplant the young plants 12 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Later in the season the dwarf sorts may be sown rather thickly in drills to furnish small head to be cooked like spinach during the winter months. It is hardy and will withstand frost and snow.

Dwarf Curled. The most popular Kale for general use. Leaves are bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Jersey, or Thousand-headed. A tall variety with smooth leaves, especially used for feeding chickens. Furnishes lots of green feed in the winter months. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. This makes a beautiful plant about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

KOHLRABI, or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

Colinabo

1 oz. of seed will produce 2,000 plants

Same culture as cabbage.

Early White Vienna. Earliest and best. Flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

LEEK *Puerro*

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill

Sow any time in rows 1 foot apart. Thin plants to 10 inches.

London Flag. A large and strong plant; very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, ppd.

**1 oz. makes 3,000 plants;
3 lbs. to the acre**

Lettuce can be sown all the year round. For winter heading, sow in August or September. This will allow plenty of time for heads to form before cold weather. Plants should be grown rapidly to get best results. It should be planted in a rich, loamy soil in double rows on ridges about 12 inches apart, 10 inches apart in the row. Requires about two and one-half months from seed to maturity. Smooth leaved varieties seem to head the best during the summer months. Irrigate not less than once a week and very much oftener during the dry summer months. Be sure to cultivate after each-irrigation.

Big Boston. Popular market variety. A smooth-leaved, light green, cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown in the head. Has a particularly fine, golden, buttery head. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

California Cream Butter. A fine smooth-leaved summer variety. Forms a very large, rich golden yellow inside. Easy to grow and a good shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Denver Market. One of the largest of the curled-leaved varieties. Leaves are of light green, beautifully blistered, very crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. It is very slow to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Early Prize Head. Large loose-headed sort. Color bright green tinged with brownish red. Very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts., postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson. Loose-leaved variety. It is crisp and tender, light green in color, and easy to grow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Grand Rapids. A good variety for early family use, and of upright, rapid growth. May be planted close and retains its freshness a long time after being cut. It is used more for forcing in green-houses than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Hanson. A fine, large-headed variety. Leaves curl on the edges. Light yellowish green in color. Head crisp and brittle and flavor excellent. An old favorite. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Iceberg. Large curly leaves of bright, light green with a very slight reddish tinge at the edges. Of a delicious flavor. This is the best of the curled-leaved varieties for a summer crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

May King. A very early new variety forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium-sized, light green, with buttery crisp heads. There is just a faint tint of brown on the heads. It is very slow to go to seed and is one of the very best varieties for late spring planting, as it does well in the summer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid. most profitable Lettuce grown. Hardy, uniform size, wavy leaved, and blanches beautifully. A great favorite with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.75, ppd.

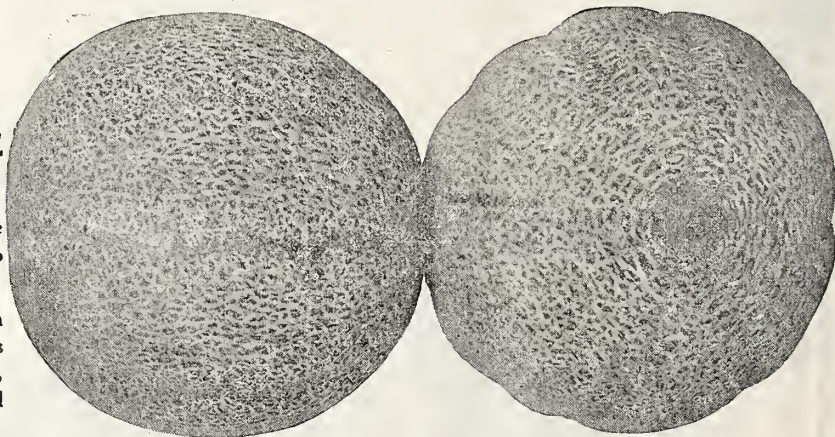
White Paris Cos. Known as Romaine Cos. This is the best of the cos or celery varieties. It is very distinct from the preceding Lettuces in that it has long, narrow spoon-shaped leaves. It is a great favorite in foreign countries, but little known to our own people. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

MUSK- MELON or CANTALOUPE

Melone

2 to 3 lbs. to the
acre; 1 oz. of seed to
100 hills

If you buy Melon
seed in quantities
of 5 or more lbs.,
write us for special
prices.



Langers Hand-Selected Eden Gem Cantaloupes

Cantaloupes do best in light, rich, sandy soil. Can be planted from March to July. Plant at the side of a furrowed out row, 6 to 8 feet apart, eight to ten seeds in a hill. Cover about 1 inch deep. When the plants begin to vine thin out to three or four of the strongest in the hill. Before plants are up, ashes or tobacco dust scattered on the ground over seed will keep insects away from the young plants. In sections where gophers and birds are troublesome it is advisable to scatter "Gophergo" around liberally. Melons should never be planted two years in succession on the same land, and as different varieties mix readily the first year, care should be taken to have different varieties separated in the fields. The pollen carries a great distance. Melons planted July 15 for a late crop will prove

to be much more profitable than the midsummer crop, though during the rainy season the aphid will be found more troublesome than on the earlier plantings. However, these can be easily controlled by spraying the vines and the cost per acre will be very slight. The vines should be examined closely for aphid. At their very first appearances spray with a nicotine solution, being careful to get the spray on the under side of the leaves.

Earliest varieties ready in 90 to 100 days from sowing; general crop requires 115 to 140 days.

Langers Hand Selected Eden Gem. We do not hesitate to place this at the head of our list of Rocky Ford Cantaloupes. It is one of the most delicious we ever tasted. Flesh varies from green to golden yellow, is solid and fine grained. Nearly

round, with no ribs and heavily netted. Earliest of the solid net type and rust resistant. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Eden Gem. Fancy Commercial grade, seed, Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Langers Hand Selected Early Watters. The earliest of the Rock Ford Cantaloupes. Very prolific and usually the first setting of fruit is very heavy, often ten to fifteen marketable melons to the hill, mostly ripening about the same time. Flesh is light green and of the best quality. It should be planted early so that the crop can be harvested before the rainy season, as the vines are inclined to rust and blight, but should be planted for an early crop. A splendid variety for home or market garden and one that will be especially profitable because of its early bearing qualities. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

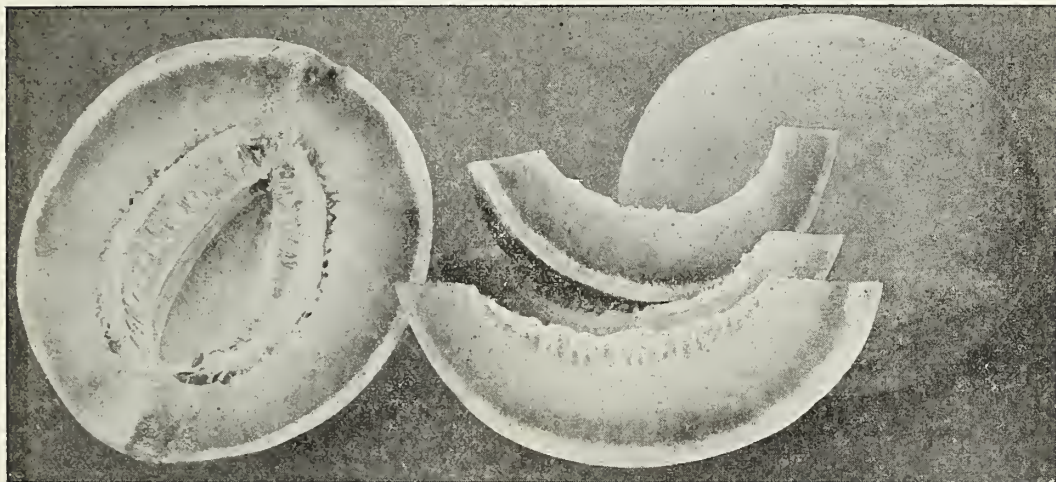
Early Watters. Fancy Commercial grade. Seed,

Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Langers Hand Selected Netted Rock. This is the most popular of the Rock Ford Cantaloupes of the solid-net types. Flesh is green, tinted with a delicate salmon-pink around the seed-cavity. Flesh is firm, sweet, luscious, melting, and of delicious flavor. It has by far the smallest seed-cavity of any strain of the Rocky Ford. One of the best varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Netted Rock. Fancy Commercial grade seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Pink Meated Netted Rock. An extra-early, standard size, well-netted melon with small cavity. A splendid shipper.. Flesh of dark pink or salmon color through to rind. Is of delicious flavor. Is a heavy yielder, tops the market over all other varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Honey Dew Muskmelon

HONEY DEW. The flesh of this melon is light green and sweet as honey. The rind is perfectly smooth and as hard as a winter squash. It will keep for months, but is also good right off the vine. Is ready to pull when the color shows the slightest tendency towards yellow, and ready to eat in few days when it becomes slightly soft. Average size is about as large as a cocoanut. The yield is enormous and the quality cannot be surpassed, making it the ideal melon for market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Hackensack. Large, round, flattened at both ends. Very productive, and is of a most delicate flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Pineapple. Large size, early, green flesh and rich in flavor. Oval shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60, postpaid.

Peach Melon, or Garden Lemon. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped, and of a bright orange-yellow, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but soon becomes mellow, not sweet, and has a rich flavor. Superb for sweet pickles, pies or preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, potpaid.

YELLOW-FLESHED-MUSK MELON

Banana. Long, slender, banana-like fruit; skin creamy white and entirely free from netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, ppd.

Burrell's Gem. Has a tough, thin rind; shape is quite elongated; meat reddish orange, very thick, fine-grained and spicy. Vines very vigorous. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Osage, or Miller's Cream. Skin thin, dark green and slightly netted. Flesh salmon color, remarkably sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Paul Rose. Cross between Osage and Netted Gem, and is among the best of the yellow-fleshed varieties having all the good qualities of both its parents. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Tiptop. In Southern California, this variety is very popular, almost to the exclusion of all others. The flesh is sweet, juicy, delicious and very firm. It ranges in size from medium to large and is round in shape. It will take well at the market, as it is very attractive in appearance. We consider it the best of the yellow-fleshed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

CASSABA, or WINTER MUSK-MELON

A late variety of Muskmelon which was introduced in southern California several years ago. They are becoming favorably known and are very popular. They should be planted late in the summer; otherwise treated and cultivated the same as watermelon and cantaloupe, but should not be allowed to ripen on the vine. Should be picked about the time of the first frost and carefully packed away in a cool place until they become slightly soft, when they are ready to eat. For shipping, they should be shipped before softening. We believe that every farmer should try this melon.

Improved Hybrid. Finest-flavored and best of the Cassaba family. Favorite for Home-garden and local market. Color dark green, flesh from 2 to 3 inches in thickness, color creamy white, melting and delicious. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.



SANTA CLAUS CASSABA

Santa Claus. An oblong, mottled melon and a good shipper. The rind is very hard. Flesh light green and stringless. Flavor excellent. Pkt 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Golden Beauty. One of the finest-flavored Cassabas. An excellent keeper and favorite shipper. Color is beautiful gold. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Winter Pineapple. Color when mature is light green. Has excellent shipping qualities and is of delicious flavor. Is almost round in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, ppd.

CITRON

Red-seeded. Round melon, striped and marbled with light green. Use for preserving. Pkts. 5 ct. oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Green-seeded. Large variety, used for stock feed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

WATERMELON *Zandia*

1 oz. to 30 hill; 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre

Write for special prices on larger quantities of Watermelon Seed.

Culture is the same as for muskmelons, except they should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart. Watermelons must be intensely cultivated after each irrigation. Proper irrigation and cultivation are absolutely essential to a good crop of well-shaped melons.

Ready in 90 to 140 days from seed.

Angeleno. An excellent melon for the home-garden and local market. Rind is very thin, the bright red flesh coming almost to the surface. Heart is solid, extremely large and of excellent flavor.

Is big producer, oval-shaped and dark green in color. Should be picked only when green, shaded to gold. The seed of this variety should always be soaked in water for a few hours before planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Chilian, Black-seeded. A trifle earlier than the white-seeded variety, does not average so large. Flesh is brilliant red, very sweet, and in this country inclined to be a little coarse and stringy, in which it is inferior to the white-seeded melon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Dry-climate Chilian, White-seeded. A very brittle thin-skinned variety of the highest quality. It is a great favorite on the Arizona markets. Grows to medium size, and is slightly oblong. Skin is deep green, striped with still deeper green. Flesh is bright red, juicy and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts. lb. \$1.50, ppd.



Langers Improved Kleckley Sweet Watermelons

Langers Improved Kleckley Sweet Without doubt the finest Watermelon grown. A great favorite for the home-garden, and unexcelled for market. It averages about 25 pounds in weight, is oblong in shape, with very dark green skin. Flesh deep scarlet, with solid heart, and stringless and very sweet. We have dry-climate-grown, very high-grade seed of this variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Florida Favorite. One of the earliest and a good shipper. In appearance it is similar to the Georgia Rattlesnake, except that it is very much darker. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

Georgia Rattlesnake. One of the oldest and most popular sorts. A large, oblong variety with decided stripes of light and deep green. Rind is tough, but flesh is of good quality and bright red. It is a good shipper and easily grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Irish Gray. An elongated variety with much the same shape as Kleckley Sweet. Color is greenish gray and the rind is very tough making it an excellent shipper. Melons are very uniform in size. Ranging in weight from 25 to 30 pounds.

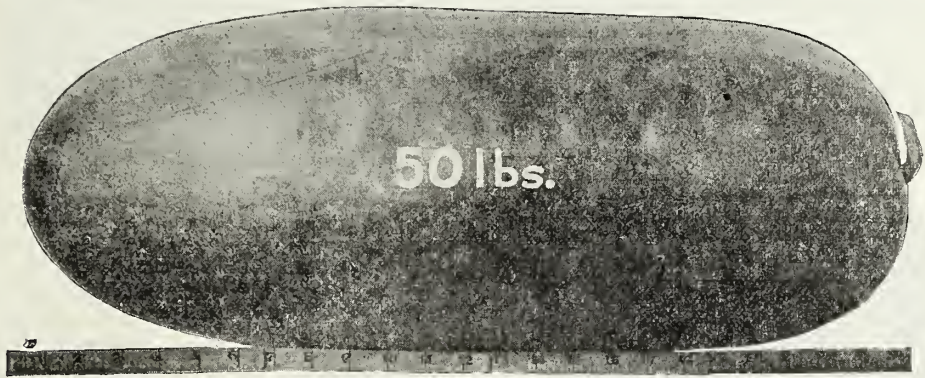
The flesh is bright and sparkling, very sweet and firm. Not stringy or coarse. It is very prolific producing 25 percent more good melons than most any other variety. The growth of the vines is so extremely heavy and dense that the melons never sunburn. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

McIvers Wonderful Sugar. An oblong fruited, large variety melon, averaging about 20 inches in length. Skin marked with broad stripes of light green on a dark ground. Flesh pale pink; very crisp, thick and sweet. An excellent shipper. Time for ripening 100 days; average weight 30 pounds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Phinney's Early. A small sure cropping variety. Vines vigorous and fruiting quite heavy. Fruit oblong and striped with two shades of green; rind thin, flesh pink and tender; time for ripening 85 days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Sweetheart, Black-seeded. Fruit large, oval, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Yellow Fleshed Ice Cream. Melons are very tender, medium size, oval in shape. The flesh is a beautiful yellow and has a peculiar delicious flavor quite distinct from any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.



Dry-Climate Tom Watson Watermelon

Dry-climate Tom Watson. This is an exceedingly popular melon throughout the South, and has proved to be one of the best for Arizona, especially for late planting. Fruit is large, dark green in color, slightly mottled. It is oblong and uniform in shape. Has no ends or necks to rot. Rind is exceedingly tough, making it the best shipper. Flesh deep red and very sweet. Vines are vigorous and very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

MUSTARD

Mostaza

1 oz. to fifty feet of drill

Chinese. A very hardy, broad-leaved variety. Leaves are thick and deeply savoyed. with broad, white mid-ribs. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled. Large; forms a great mass of beautiful leaves, ruffled and finely curled at edges. Hardy; vigorous. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Ostrich-Plume. Leaves are long, ruffled and gracefully curved. Stands heat better than any other. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

White English. Light green, tender leaves; seed light yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

OKRA, or GUMBO

Quimbombo

1 oz. to fifty feet of drill

Sow in the spring, after soil is warm, in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, putting seed down 2 inches. When well up thin to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. Hoe soil up against stem of the plant.

Ready for table in from 90 to 105 days from seed.

White Velvet. Bears an abundance of long, smooth, white pods which are very tender. Comparatively dwarf. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Perkins Mammoth Long-Pod. Dwarf-growing, very early, prolific; deep green and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

Dwarf Green. Early; prolific, thick pods. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

ONIONS

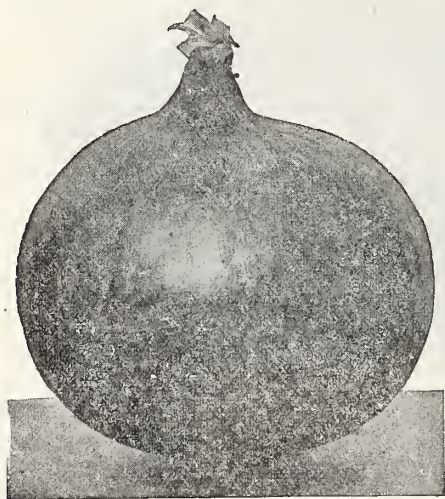
Cebolla

1 oz. of seed to one hundred feet of drill; 4 lbs. to the acre.

Onions, unlike most vegetables, succeed well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. For early spring crops the seed is usually sown in August or September in this vicinity. Sow in beds and transplant, any time after the Onions are as large as straws, to 3 or 4 inches apart in the rows. Best time for transplanting is January. When this system of transplanting is used, about two pounds of seed will furnish plants enough for an acre. When the seed is planted directly in the fields, sow in rows 12 to 16 inches apart, sowing the seed thinly and covering thinly. When the plants are of good size, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. Onions will always keep better if, when irrigating, water is never allowed to touch the plants. Steady

even growth is necessary to good Onions, and the check in growth, whether from disease or drought, causes them to run to seed badly. Planting the seed too early in the fall will also cause them to run to seed. An average crop of Onions runs from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds to the acre. When the bulbs are matured the tops die down. Onions do not keep so well if the tops are rolled or planked down while still green. It requires about two full weeks properly to mature Onions after they are pulled, and it is best not to top and sack until ready to ship to market. If they are too be kept for any length of time, they should never be sacked, but should be put under cover on the floor or in a bin with abundant circulation of air and be kept absolutely dry.

Ready for green Onions 60 days from seed.



Australian Brown Onion

Australian Brown. An early and very hardy variety which does especially well in the Southwest. The skin is thick and the color is a rich brown. It is especially noted as a long keeper. A popular Onion for spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Crystal White Wax. A pure white variety of the Bermuda type. Teneriffe-grown. Shape is flat. Flavor is mild and sweet. The beautiful clear white Onion seen in our markets in crates early in the spring is this variety. It is not a good keeper and should be marketed as soon as harvested, or placed in well ventilated bins and not piled too deep. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6, postpaid.

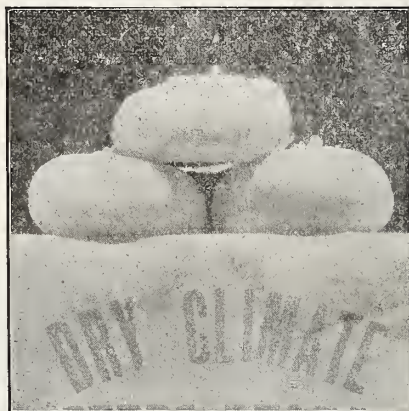
Langers Early Barletta. An early white Onion, maturing right along with the Bermudas, is flatish in shape and in this country attains a fine marketable size. It is extremely mild in flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50, ppd.

Mammoth Silver King. One of the largest of the white, flat varieties frequently attaining the size of a saucer. The flavor is mild and they always find an excellent demand in the local market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50, ppd.

Prizetaker. Very large, globe-shaped variety with a light yellow skin and white fine-grained flesh of mild flavor. A good-keeping Onion and very popular as a market variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Red Wethersfield. The best-known and most

widely used red variety. In shape it is flattish but thick, with very firm flesh. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



Langers Earliest Queen Onion

Langers Earliest Queen. This variety is known for its earliness and mildness of flavor. If planted in August or September it attains marketable size in April. They can be marketed while very young by cutting the top off close to the onion. Only what can be sold from day to day should be treated in this manner. The matured onion is a beautiful white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Southport White Globe. A pure white, globe-shaped variety, forms handsome, hard Onions with wax-like pearl-white flesh. Is used a great deal for green Onions on account of having such a clear white stem, which makes it very valuable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, ppd.

White Lisbon. Gobular-shaped, pure white and very mild. Is used a great deal for bunching in early spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

White Portugal, or Silver-skin. A well-known and largely used white Onion. Bulbs are flat and mature early. Are of a beautiful shape and very mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.

Yellow, or White Bermuda. It is used for an early market variety and, if the seed is sown in the early fall, the bulbs can be harvested very early in the spring several weeks before any other variety. Its popularity is due to its earliness and fine and extremely mild flavor. Color is pinkish straw; shape is flat. We have a very fine strain of imported Teneriffe-grown seed of high germination. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A popular yellow globe Onion for market and shipping purposes. Almost ball-shaped, a trifle flattened at both ends. A heavy cropper and a good, firm, hard-fleshed variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Yellow Flat Danvers. The same as Globe Danvers except in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

ONION SETS

1 lb. or qt. of sets will plant a row 75 ft. long; two hundred to three hundred lbs. to the acre.

White Bottom Sets. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.

PARSNIPS

Cheribia

1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill;
5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

Sow seed in 12- to 18-inch drills. Parsnips should be grown in a sandy soil, as the roots are long and difficult to dig. They do best in a very wet soil and will thrive where carrots would not grow.

Parsnips, while among the finest vegetables for the table, also make a good stock-feed.

Mature 140 days from seed.

Hollow Crown. Variety with hollow or cup-shaped top where the leaf-stock begins. The most popular and best variety for all purposes. The root grows 18 to 20 inches long. The best part is contained in the first 8 inches from the top. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

PARSLEY *Perijil* 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.

Can be planted any month in the year. Requires very little water or attention. Is used for garnishing dishes or meats, or cooked in soups.



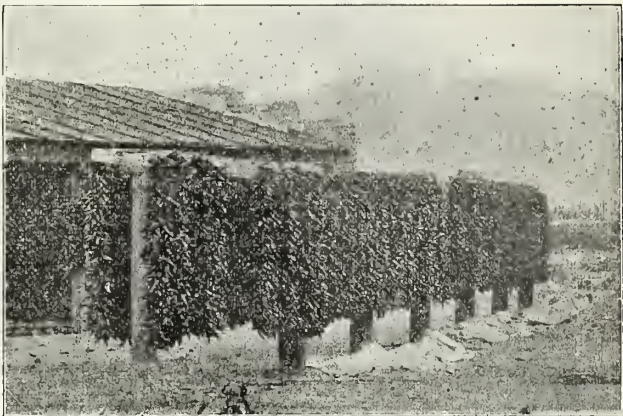
MOSS-CURLED PARSLEY

Moss-curled. Plant resembles a tuft of finely curled moss. Is sometimes used as an ornamental foliage plant for borders of beds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Plain-leaved. This is the hardiest variety in cultivation and is planted nearly every month in the year by the truckers here. Stronger in flavor than other sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

PEPPERS *Pimiento o Chili*

1 oz. to 1,000 plants



ANAHEIM CHILI PEPPES

Peppers do best in hot climates and are one of our most profitable farm crops. They require very rich soil. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in boxes in the house or in hotbeds in December or January. Transplant to open ground when all danger of frost is over, 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows, which should be about 18 inches apart.

Requires 135 to 160 days from sowing to maturity.

Anaheim Chili. This variety is a great improvement on the ordinary Chili. The Pepper is from 6 to 8 inches long and tapers from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches at the top to a point. This is the principal variety of Chili grown in this section. Fruit, when ripe, is bright red, very hot and fiery. Much relished by our Mexican population. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Chinese Giant. A very large variety, very thick and blunt. Is fully twice as large as the Large Bell or Bull Nose, being 4 to 5 inches thick at the top and about 6 inches long. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3, lb. \$9, postpaid.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. The most popular variety for stuffing. Fruit large, round and blocky, about 3 inches long and 2 inches thick. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3, lb. \$9, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne. Grows from 2 to 3 inches in length, and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter. Very pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Pimiento. A new Pepper recently introduced, has become very popular because of its lack of pungency and its firm, fleshiness, which permits of its being scalded and peeled. It should be grown largely in the family garden because it is delicious in salads or stuffed. When ripe, can be eaten as you would an apple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

PEAS *Chicharos o Alverjon*

1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill; 50 to 80 lbs to the acre.

Peas should be planted during the months of January, February, March and April. They are very hardy and will stand a great deal of frost. Plantings made later than April will not prove very



Stratagem Peas

profitable, as they do not thrive in hot weather. In localities where frost does not occur until the middle of November, the quick-maturing sorts may be planted about the middle of September for a fall crop. Dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and the tall ones in rows 3 feet apart. When the planting is done during the cold months, the seed should be put down from 1 to 2 inches, and the warmer months from 3 to 4 inches. In the garden the pods should be kept picked as the plants will bear longer. The tall varieties will continue bearing much longer than the dwarf kinds.

American Wonder. Height 12 inches. This is one of the earliest of the green wrinkled sorts, ripening in about 50 days from germination. Is very prolific, bearing short, thick, well-filled pods. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not ppd.

Alaska, or Earliest of All. 2½ feet high. A smooth Pea well suited for extra-early planting; pods small; will not rot in cold, wet ground; popular with the canners. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not postpaid.

Dwarf Telephone. Grows from 20 to 24 inches high. Vines are vigorous and bear for a long time. Is of the wrinkled variety and second-early. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not ppd.

Gradus, or Prosperity. The finest flavored Pea of all. Tall, light vine, matures early. Peas and

Pods large size. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs \$3.50, not prepaid.

Large White Marrowfat. A very tall hardy variety. Very productive. They are not wrinkled and are not so sweet or of so good quality as the wrinkled varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts. 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Stratagem. Height 2 feet. Middle crop; wrinkled variety. Vines bear well and pods are long, thick and well filled. Our seed of this variety is especially fine. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Telephone. Height 4½ feet. Peas are wrinkled and of remarkably fine quality. It is immensely productive, vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid

Thomas Laxton. A fine, early, tall variety. Bears large, blunt pods, well filled with Peas of the finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50, not prepaid.

Yorkshire Hero. Very hardy and prolific wrinkled variety, most largely planted by market-gardeners. Peas are large and of fine quality and the pods, which are broad and of a good size, remain in fine condition for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.

Premium Gem. Grows to a height of 1½ feet and is very early. The best and most popular dwarf wrinkled variety, especially with market-gardeners. Pods are large and well filled with Peas of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid.



Premium Gem Peas

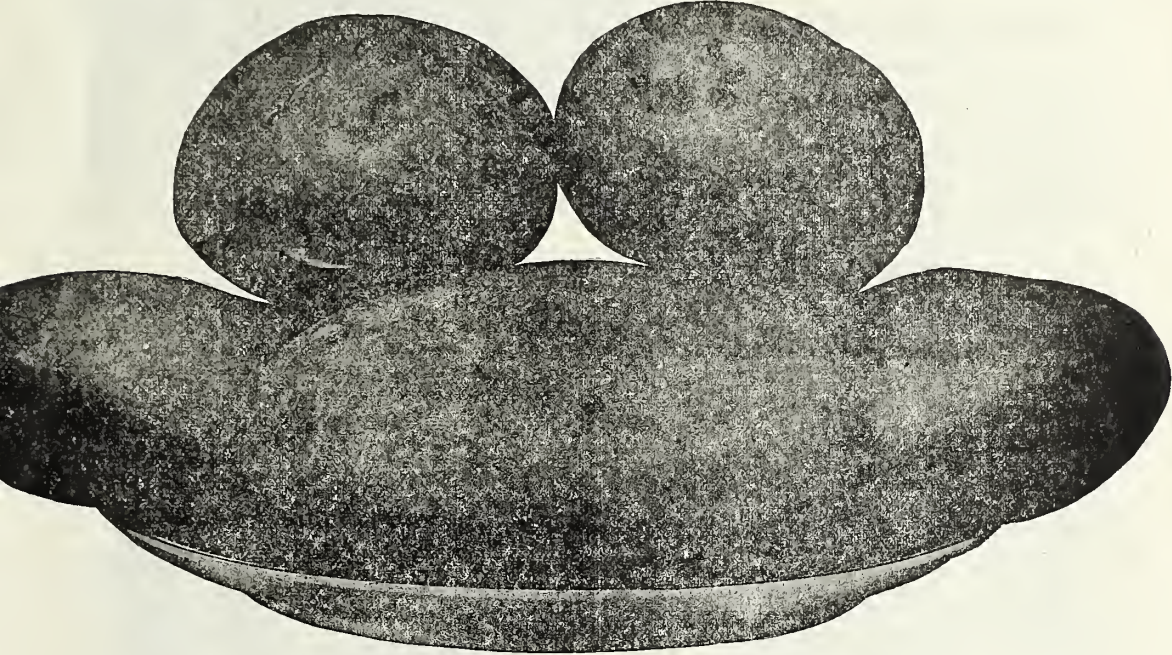
POTATOES *Papas o Patata*

15 lbs. will plant about 100 hill; about 800 lbs. to the acre.

In cutting potatoes for planting, be sure to have two or three eyes on each piece. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, and 1 foot apart in the rows, covering about 4 inches. Never plant Potatoes in dry ground, nor irrigate after planting, but before planting thoroughly soak the soil to a depth of 2 to 3 feet.

Do not irrigate again until the plants are in blossom. After blooms appear, keep the soil thoroughly moist so you will not check the growth.

This prevents second growth. Potatoes must be grown in very rich soil heavily fertilized with well-rotted manure. If planting is done in the summer-time, when the soil is very warm and the weather hot, plant small Potatoes whole, as such conditions will destroy the germination of cut Potatoes. As the vines grow, hill the soil around them to cover the tubers.



Peerless Potatoes

Peerless. We introduced this potato into this part of the country for the first time last season, with very gratifying results for all who planted it. It out yielded every other variety and found a ready market. It is round and flattish in shape with a pure white smooth skin. It attains a fine marketable size and has excellent cooking qualities. When baked is as mealy as could be desired and of excellent flavor. We believe that every grower should make Peerless his main potato crop this season. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Bliss Red Triumph. This is the earliest variety of Potato; not a big yielder, but matures in nine weeks, which makes it highly desirable for this section. The color is a red and shape round. The tops are very small, and the Potatoes are of good medium size, and are exceptionally good quality. We especially recommend it as the best variety for planting for the first new Potatoes to be placed on the market in the spring. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Rose. An old standard variety, popular everywhere. Early, hardy and productive. Lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

White Early Rose. This variety has been the favorite of the growers in this section for the

past several years. It is an elongated flat variety. Smooth white skin and shallow eyes. It attains a good size; is a good keeper and a sure cropper. It yields well and always finds a ready market. And is in every way, a desirable potato to grow. 1 lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SWEET POTATOES

Camotes

100 lbs. of seed will produce about 4,000 sprouts; about 7,500 plants required to the acre.

Sweet Potatoes should be started in hotbeds. After the danger of frost is past, the young shoots are taken from the hotbed and planted in rows 3 feet apart and 1½ feet in the row. They should be cultivated quite often, moving the vines to keep them from rooting at the joints.

Sweet Potatoes can be wintered over if they are carefully packed in very dry dust on a board floor in a dry room. Great care must be taken that the soil in which they are packed is absolutely dry and kept dry.

NOTE.—Owing to the tenderness of Sweet Potatoes, we will not guarantee their safe arrival. However, we use all precaution possible in packing. They should not be mailed.

Yellow Nansemond. Standard variety. By far the most profitable to grow. This variety is grown

in Arizona more than any other, and produces wonderfully large yields. There is no crop that surpasses the Sweet Potato as a money-maker for the farmer. 1 lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2, 100-lb. price on application.

NOTE.—The supply of Seed Sweet Potatoes is so uncertain that we never know in advance just what stocks are going to be obtainable. We expect to have Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey and White Porto Rican Yams in addition to the varieties listed above. We would be glad to quote prices upon request.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Ready March 15

If wanted by mail, postage should be added at the rate of 5 cts. a dozen, or 25 cts. per hundred plants. Write for prices on large quantities. All orders for Sweet Potato Plants are shipped only at the purchaser's risk. 50 cts., per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$5 per 1,000, not prepaid.

Write for prices on large quantities.

PUMPKINS

Calabaza

1 oz. to 25 hills; 2 to 4 lbs. to the acre.

Plant in May, June and July for best results. About five seeds to a hill, and keep three best plants. Hills 8 feet apart. If planted among corn, plant every fourth row.

From 100 to 120 days from sowing seed to maturity. If large quantities are wanted, write for special prices.

California Field. Is variously colored in yellow, drab, and orange; usually very large. A heavy cropper and very easily grown. Fine for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, ppd.

Connecticut Field. A fine, large, orange-colored variety used for field culture and stock feeding. Grows well among corn. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Cushaw, or Crookneck. Very productive, color light cream, sometimes lightly striped. Flesh salmon color, mealy and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Japanese Pie. Flesh very thick, nearly solid, fine-grained and very sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. A very large flattened variety. When ripened the skin is a rich cream color. Flesh yellow and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

Mammoth Tours. A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Fruit is either long or round, but generally flattened at both ends. Skin pale green marked by deeper bands and marbling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Mammoth King, or Potiron. The best large Pumpkin grown. Forms immense globular fruits flattened a little at the end. Skin reddish yellow in color and flesh rich orange. They run uniform in shape and color and all are of immense size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, ppd.

Mammoth Golden Cushaw. One of the best stock-feeding varieties. Color solid yellow. Is nearly all flesh, having a very small seed-cavity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Small Sugar, or Pie. Smaller than the field Pumpkin, finer-grained and sweeter. Very prolific and a splendid keeper. One of the best varieties

for pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. A good variety for making pies and for other cooking purposes. Is of medium size, a creamy white color, and has an excellent flavor. Good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Cushaw, Green-striped Pumpkin

Cushaw, Green-striped. Similar to the Crookneck Cushaw except it is bell-shape. Grows very large and is hardy and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

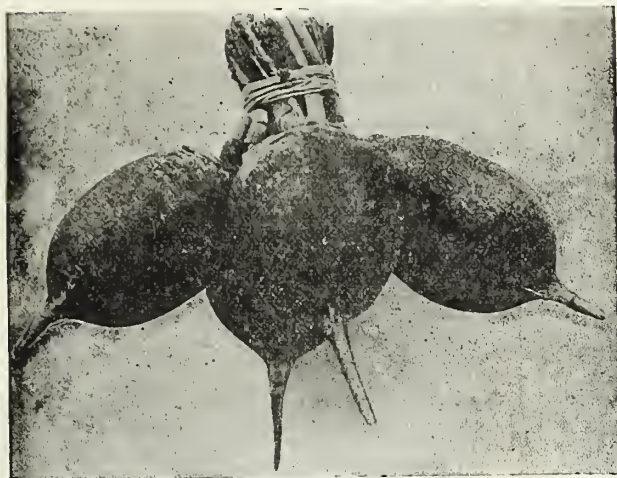
RADISHES *Rabano*

1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill; 12 lbs. to the acre.

Radishes can be planted any month in the year, and should be planted in light, well-worked soil. They are easily grown and frequent planting will insure a constant supply for the table. Radishes must make a rapid growth in order to be crisp and tender.

Ready in 18 to 40 days from seed, according to variety.

Brightest Long Scarlet. Very showy, long variety. Bright rose-scarlet with distinct white tip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, ppd.



Crimson Giant Radishes

Crimson Giant. A forcing Radish which attains a very great size without getting pithy or hollow. Its pure white flesh remains firm and crisp and is of the mildest flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Chinese White Winter. Well-known and popular winter variety. Clear white, about 4 inches long and half stump-rooted. Remains firm and crisp until it runs to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A favorite and valuable variety. Small, turnip-shaped Radish, crimson in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-tipped or Rosy Gem. Beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. Very popular as a market variety. Globe-shaped. An exceptionally fine strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

French Breakfast. Popular variety for market. About 2 inches long, color bright rose, with bottom of root and tail pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Round Black Spanish. Winter variety with black skin and white flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

White Icicle. Handsome white variety about 5 inches long, with sloping top and pointed root. Quick-growing; mild in flavor. For crispness and tenderness it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

White Strasburg. Large, white variety for late summer use. Rather thick at the shoulder and tapering to about 5 inches in length. Remains firm and sweet a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

ROSELLE, or LEMONADE PLANT

Sow seed early in April in the field 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Treat as okra.

Is an annual plant, the fruit of which is used for making jelly and jam. Is easily grown from seed if planted after the ground is warm. Grows rapidly, resists drought, and is very ornamental. To make jelly, treat as follows: Pick the pods that grow at the junction of each leaf. Boil until soft and strain through a cloth. Add half pint sugar and juice of one-fourth of a lemon to each pint of juice and

boil again until it jellies. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2, postpaid.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

Ruibarbo

1 oz. to 500 plants

Does not grow very well in our lower altitudes. The summer heat kills the plants, even around Tucson. However, it is a money-making crop where successful. Does well in an altitude of 4,000 feet or over. Sow very early in the spring about an inch deep, and when well started thin plants to 4 inches apart. When plants are a year old transplant to 4 feet apart in rows and have rows 4 feet apart.

Choose a place where the soil can be kept moist.

Crimson Winter. Very popular and profitable variety. Very hardy and prolific, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3, postpaid.

Myatt's Victoria. The variety most generally in use. It comes fairly true from seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Salsifi Blanco

1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill

Resembles a small parsnip. When thinly sliced and cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a similar flavor. Sow early and quite deep. Thin plants and cultivate as for carrots or parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Improved large-rooted variety, growing about 12 inches long and 1 to 2 inches thick. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.

SPINACH

Espinaca o Aelda

1 oz. to 50 of drill; 12 lbs. to the acre

Spinach does best as a winter crop. The seed should be planted in the early fall after the extremely hot weather is over. It does not germinate well in hot weather. Plant in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. Can be planted any month in the year, though September is the best time to plant. Grown very extensively for "greens." Plant in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep.

Bloomsdale, or Savoy-leaved. Leaves large, round and thick. Very much savoyed and rich deep green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Long Standing. This is a good sort of market-gardeners because it is slow to shoot to seed, and the quality is equal to the best winter variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 75 cts., ppd.

Prickly Winter. Variety commonly used by market-gardeners. Very hardy and easy grown. Bears large, smooth leaves shaped like an arrow-point. Color bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

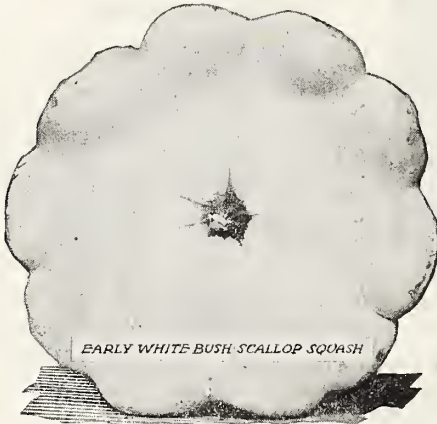
Viroflay. This variety has become exceedingly popular because of its large, smooth, thick leaves. It is exceedingly tender and of mild flavor, produces considerably heavier than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

SQUASH *Calabaza*

1 oz. to 50 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre

Sow after danger of frost is past. Plant the bush varieties in hills about 4 feet apart; running varieties 6 to 9 feet apart. Plant about half a dozen seeds in a hill and thin to three best plants.

From planting to maturity, 100 to 125 days.



Early White Bush Scallop, or Patty Pan Squash

Early White Bush Scallop, or Patty Pan. Very early summer variety. Fruit creamy white, flat and scalloped, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Excellent for the market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

English Cream Marrow. Grows 6 to 8 inches long, about half as thick. It is as sweet as a sweet potato, and is good any way it is served. Firm and will keep from one season to another. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Pike's Peak, or Sibley. An excellent winter Squash. Fine-grained and superior in flavor and keeping qualities to the Hubbard, but not so well known. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Fordhook. A good variety for early winter or even summer use. Fruit oblong, slightly ridged. Is creamy yellow outside, and the flesh is thick and when cooked of a delicious flavor. Is solid and hard and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Hubbard Squash

Hubbard. Most popular and widely used of the winter Squashes. Fruit oblong and pointed, heavily warted and dark green in color, with

orange-colored flesh. Remarkable for its keeping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Golden Hubbard. This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the green Hubbard. The chief distinction is that the heavily warted skin is of rich orange turning to red when ripened. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, ppd.

Mammoth Chili. A very large variety with smooth, oblong fruit, flattened at both ends. Often weighs 100 to 200 pounds. Skin rich orange yellow, fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Perfect Gem, or Cream. Long-keeping winter Squash. 4 to 6 inches in diameter, apple-shaped, distinctly ribbed, with smooth, cream-colored skin. When baked is delicious. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Vegetable, or Italian Marrow. Cocozelle Bush. The earliest of all the summer Squashes. Is usually eaten when quite small, still is good for table when nearly full grown. Has a distinct flavor. Dark green at first, changing lighter green as it matures. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. Fruit long, skin very much warted. Bright golden yellow. Very fine and tender when young. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

TOMATO

Tomate

1 oz. to 2,000 plants

Sow the seed in January in the hotbed or in a box inside the house for early spring planting. When plants are 2 to 3 inches high, transplant to another bed or set in pots. If put in another bed they should be planted about 4 inches apart each way. This insures good, strong, stocky plants. After all danger of frost is past, transplant to the field, 4 feet apart, in rows 6 feet apart for the tall varieties, and for the dwarf varieties 3 feet apart each way. Water and protect until well rooted. Dwarf varieties are much the best for the Southwest, as they produce abundant foliage, which protects the fruit from the direct rays of the sun. The tall varieties do not have enough foliage to protect the fruit, and the result is that much of it becomes sun-burned. Tomatoes must not be watered too frequently. If they are, the blossoms will drop off, and they then, of course, will not produce fruit. Tomatoes are a profitable crop to grow.

Mature in 90 to 150 days from planting.

Acme. A tall variety, medium early, bearing flat-tish globe-shaped fruit of a purplish carmine; medium size. A prolific bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

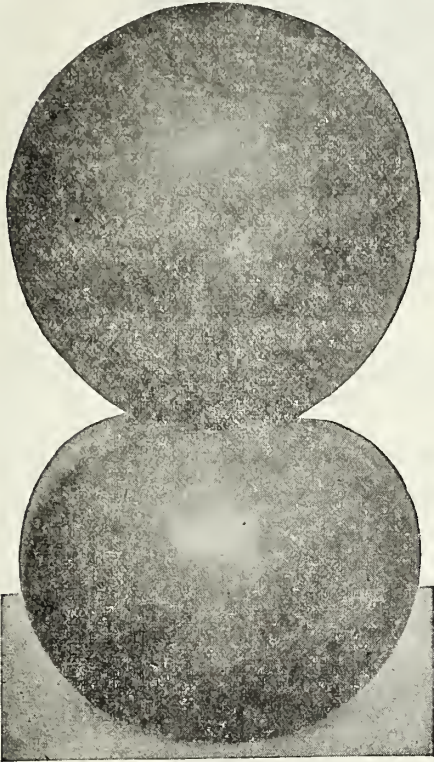
Beefsteak. Very large variety. Fruit of a bright red color, very firm meat and good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2., lb. \$7.50, ppd.

Beauty. Early. Fruit smooth, purplish carmine, good size. Tall. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel. Very hardy, early variety. Produces large, smooth, fine-flavored, bright red Tomatoes. Produces continually throughout the season. Fruit is deep globe-shaped and very solid. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion. Another variety of the Tree Tomato, extra early. Fruit medium size, smooth, and purplish pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone. (Tree Tomato.) Has very dense foliage, which completely protects the fruit from the sun. The fruit is very large, perfectly smooth, and bright scarlet. They ripen even to the stem without a crack. Are very solid and heavy. This variety is very productive and fruits in the hottest weather until frost. Resists blight to a greater extent than the tall varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.



Dwarf Beefsteak Tomatoes

Dwarf Beefsteak. A large, new variety which is going to give Dwarf Stone a hard run for first place. The growers who have tried it claim that it is superior to Dwarf Stone, as the fruit is larger and the plant is extremely blight-resistant. The fruit is deep purplish crimson, large and meaty, with practically no core and but few seeds. It begins bearing in mid-summer and continues until killed by frost. The Tomatoes are round, smooth and produced in great abundance. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$8.50, ppd.

Earliana. The earliest tall variety. Fruit large, deep red and of good quality. Smooth and free from cracks. Very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

June Pink. Resembles the Earliana, except that in color it is pink. One of the earliest; prolific and continuous bearer. Fruit $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4, postpaid.

Matchless. There is no better Tomato grown than Matchless, with its large fruit, smooth and uniform. Color bright cardinal-red. Heavy cropper and of excellent flavor. Equally good for the home-garden, for canning and for market. Pkt.

5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, ppd. **Stone.** Fruit same as Dwarf Stone, vine tall and prolific. Is used largely for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Trophy. An old favorite, productive and hardy. Fruit somewhat irregular, but of fine quality and excellent flavor, scarlet in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3, postpaid.

Golden Queen. A large yellow Tomato of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Yellow Cherry. Very small-fruited, bright golden yellow variety. Much used for preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Red Cherry. Fruit small and globe-shaped. Valuable only for preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Yellow Pear. Small pear-shaped variety, golden yellow. Useful for salads and preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Red Pear. Same as Yellow except that color is bright scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

TURNIPS *Nabo*

1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill; 2 lbs. to the acre

Can be planted any month in the year. Turnips are easy of culture, but must have quick growth to insure freedom from woodiness. Plant in rows about 12 inches apart. Cover seed lightly. Thin plants to 6 inches apart. For early fall planting sow the Yellow or Amber Globe or Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. For early spring, Early White Flat Dutch, and for summer the White Egg, or White Snowball.

Ready from 40 to 60 days from seed.

Cow Horn. Grows very quickly, partly above ground; very productive; flesh white, fine-grained and sweet; of excellent quality for family use and for stock feeding. The roots are very large, sometimes 15 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

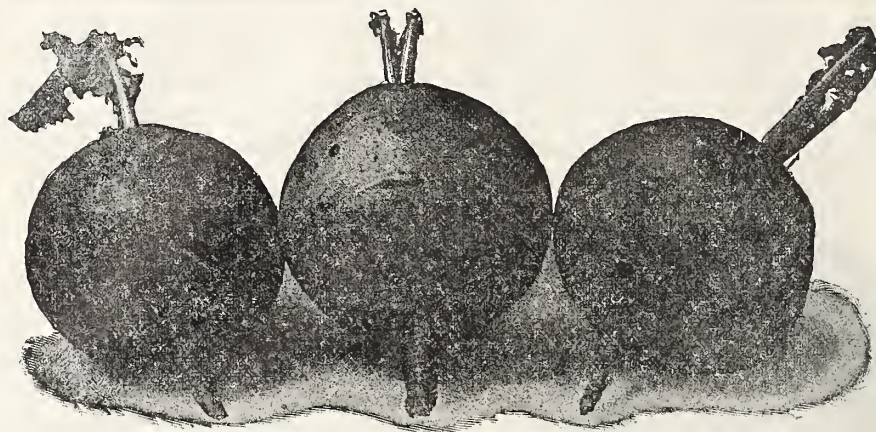
Early White Flat Dutch. Medium-sized, flat variety, clear white, early and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

Purple-Top White Globe. Valuable sort for either table use or stock-feeding. Roots globe-shaped, white with purple top. Flesh white, firm and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Flat variety, white with purple top. Probably the most popular and generally used garden variety. Matures quickly and has fine-grained flesh of mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

White Egg. A small, oval-shaped variety with pure white skin and white, fine-grained flesh. A fine variety for summer crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

White Snowball. A medium-sized, globe-shaped variety of excellent quality. Fine for late spring planting. Should have a place in every garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00, ppd.



Yellow, or Amber Globe Turnips

Yellow, or Amber Globe. Skin is clear yellow. Of large size and fine flavor. Much used for fall planting. A splendid variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

RUTABAGAS, or SWEDES

Grown extensively for stock-feeding. Treatment same as for turnips, except that rows should be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and plants thinned to 8 to 12 inches.

American Purple-Top. One of the best and most popular varieties, with yellow flesh. It is yellow below ground, with purple top above. Leaves are small. Good stock-feeding or table variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

Large White. A very large variety with white skin and white flesh, which is tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

Yellow Purple-Top Swede. The well-known and most commonly used variety. Roots globular; skin yellow under ground and purple above. Flesh of fine flavor. Valuable for either table use or stock-feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

TOBACCO

Tobacco

Everyone should grow some Tobacco. It is used on every farm is invaluable as an insecticide for nearly every kind of insect. When dried leaves can powdered and the powder sprinkled over the plants, or the nicotine can be extracted by soaking the leaves in water and the liquid then sprayed on the plants. The seed should be started in hotbeds and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high transplant into rows 2 feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly.

Havana. Is used much for cigar stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, postpaid.

Missouri Broad-Leaf. Well-known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents, postpaid.

White Burley. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1,ppd.

WATER CRESS

Berro

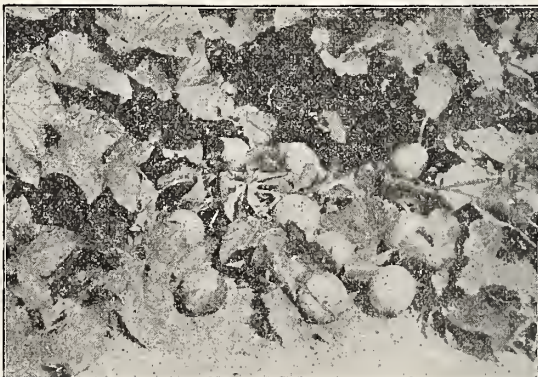
Seed should be sown in damp soil or, better still, in a shallow stream of water. It can also be grown in damp coldframes. Should be planted thickly in shallow drills. Pkt. 5 cts., oz., 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, postpaid.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

Postage extra, at the rate of 10c. a dozen or 25c. per 100 plants. Write for prices on plants in lots of several thousand.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Asparagus Roots, Palmetto...	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$7 50
Barr's Mammoth.....	50	2 00	7 50
Cabbage Plants, Jersey			
Wakefield.....	35	1 00	5 00
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	35	1 00	5 00
Sure Head.....	35	1 00	5 00
Premium Late Flat Dutch....	35	1 00	5 00
Cauliflower.....	35	1 50	6 00
Eggplant, New York			
Improved.....	60	2 25	
Horse-Radish Roots.....	50		
Mint Plants.....	50		
Pepper Plants, Large Bell.....	50	1 50	6 00
Anaheim.....	50	1 50	6 00
Rhubarb Roots, Each 35 c.....	2 50		
Sweet Potato Plants, Yellow			
Nansemond.....	50	1 50	5 00
Tomato Plants, Earliana.....	50	1 50	5 00
Beauty.....	50	1 50	5 00
Dwarf Stone.....	50	1 50	5 00

We can furnish Tomato Plants established in paper pots at \$1.25 per doz.



Lemon Cucumber

See page 10

LANGERS DRY-CLIMATE FIELD SEEDS

THE PRICES OF ALL FIELD SEEDS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

ALFALFA

Chilian, or Common. This variety has been grown in Arizona for years and is too well known to require description. Fifteen pounds of seed is usually sufficient to plant an acre. If sown in the fall, September and October are the best months for planting, and February and March the best months for spring planting. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Hairy Peruvian. This Alfalfa is rapidly superseding all other varieties in all section of the country where the temperature does not go below 10 degrees below zero. It continues to grow during very cold weather, affording winter pasturage, and for the same reason producing one ton of hay per acre a year more than other Alfalfas. The growth is vigorous and upright. Never plant less than 20 pounds of seed of Hairy Peruvian to the acre, for unless the stand is very thick the stalks are woody and coarse. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Smooth Peruvian. It is claimed by some that the smooth type of Peruvian Alfalfa is superior to the ordinary variety. It will stand more cold but not nearly so much as the Hairy. The stalks and leaves are perfectly smooth. We can recommend Smooth Peruvian for localities which are practically out of the frost belt. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not prepaid; 100-lb. price on application.

ALFILARIA

Stock-growers have not given this wonderful forage crop nearly enough attention. It grows wild in many sections of the Southwest and should certainly be established in every part of the country where it does not now grow and where there are range cattle. Once it is started, it spreads rapidly and comes up every year. It is a winter grass which grows when practically all other grasses are dormant. It is very nutritious and makes wonderful feed for sheep, cattle and horses. Can be started by merely scattering the seed over the ground close to the roots of bushes. When sown for pasturage, on cultivated ground, 20 pounds are required to the acre. Lb. 75 cts., 10 lbs. \$6, 100 lbs. \$50, not ppd.

BEANS

Mexican Pink Beans, or Frijoles. This is a common commercial Bean of the Southwest. More of this variety is handled on the markets of Arizona than all other varieties together. It is a native Indian Bean of Arizona, very drought-resistant, yields heavily and is the best variety that can be grown under irrigation in this state. Plant 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

TEPARY BEAN. This is a native of Arizona, and the most drought-resistant Bean known. It will produce a crop where other plants would have perished for lack of moisture. In appearance, the white Tepary is similar to the Navy Bean except that it is smaller. Under favorable conditions a crop will mature in 65 days, yielding from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds to the acre. They are very palatable, being light and mealy when well cooked. The vines grow luxuriantly

and make a wonderful crop for turning under, as they are great soil-builders. Vines also make good hay. Twelve pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$8, not prepaid.



Tepary Bean

BUCKWHEAT

Sow 30 to 50 lbs. to the acre

Japanese. A new variety that has been raised here with good results. Early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other Buckwheat, of a rich, dark brown color and makes a superior flour. As it possesses a branching habit, only half as much seed is required to plant an acre. Straw is very stiff and stands up well. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BARLEY

Sow 60 to 100 pounds to the acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 pounds.

Common, or Feed. This is the well-known bearded variety, grown extensively in Arizona for hay or grain. Choice, re-cleaned seed, lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CLOVER

White-Blossom Sweet. (Melilotus Alba). Sweet Clover has suddenly sprung into very popular favor. It is valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest soils. It will

improve soil that is too poor for any other crop. Makes good hay and good pasture. Should be sown in drills 16 inches apart, 10 pounds to the acre. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not prepaid.

COWPEAS

(*Vigna Catjang*)

Sow 60 to 90 lbs. to the acre

The Cowpea plant in appearance greatly resembles the bean. It is an annual, very sensitive to frost, and has a very large root-system which penetrates to a depth of 4 feet. Produces fine hay and is a sure crop. Vines should be cut for hay when the first pods turn yellow, before the leaves begin to fall. Greatly increases the fertility of the soil.

Black-Eye. We have found that this variety does better in this section than any other. It is easy to grow, does well and produces more dry Peas and more vine than any of the varieties we have yet tried. It cannot be excelled as a crop for turning under for fertilizing. Also makes very valuable hay crop. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

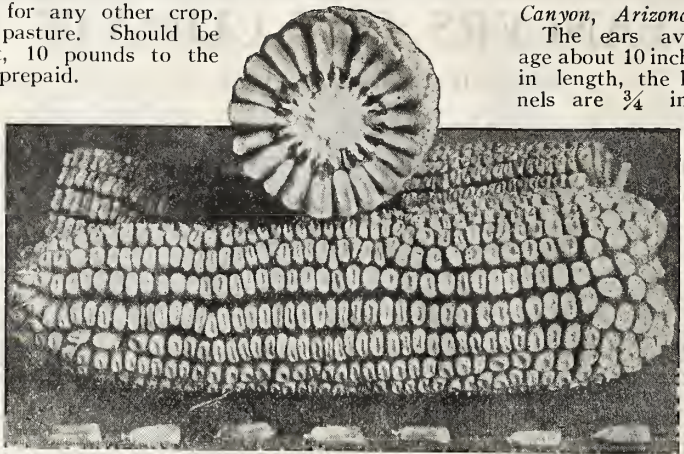
Whippoorwill. A highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. The stalk and leaves make excellent fodder. Poor sandy soil may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cowpeas, and they are highly recommended for this purpose. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder, plant in rows 3½ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. Seed must not be sown until all danger of frost is past. Plant 60 to 100 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.

Canada Field. This variety must be planted in the fall, or very early spring. It is very hardy and will stand a great deal of frost. The growing crop can be plowed under when partly matured and makes an excellent fertilizer. If wanted for hay, they should be cut just before forming the pod and cured like ordinary hay. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CORN

Corn should be planted 2½ feet apart, in rows 3½ feet apart. Care should be taken that rows are perfectly straight, so that no difficulty will be experienced in cultivating. The Corn that we are offering for seed is very select, Arizona-grown.

Merritt's Hybrid Yellow Dent. A new variety of Yellow Dent Corn which is described by the grower as follows: "The Corn is not yet standardized as to grain, shape and color, being a Hybrid of many varieties but as a sack filler and a drought-resister it is the best I have ever seen. This year we planted early in May and the first rain fell July 18 and not much of it then. But, nevertheless, we got a fine crop. The Corn was grown entirely without irrigation. We tried it out for twelve years in all sorts of Arizona seasons so that now it is thoroughly acclimated and always yields well."—Ralph McIntyre, *Parker*



Merritt's Hybrid Yellow Dent Corn

Canyon, Arizona.

The ears average about 10 inches in length, the kernels are ¾ inch

long and there as many as 22 rows to the ear. The cob is very small. Merritt's Hybrid has been thoroughly tried and tested and will fill the long felt want for a Yellow Corn for this climate. From what we know of it, we believe it will press Mexican June hard for first place as the best Corn for Arizona. Price, lb. 25 cts., postpaid; not prepaid, lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$10.

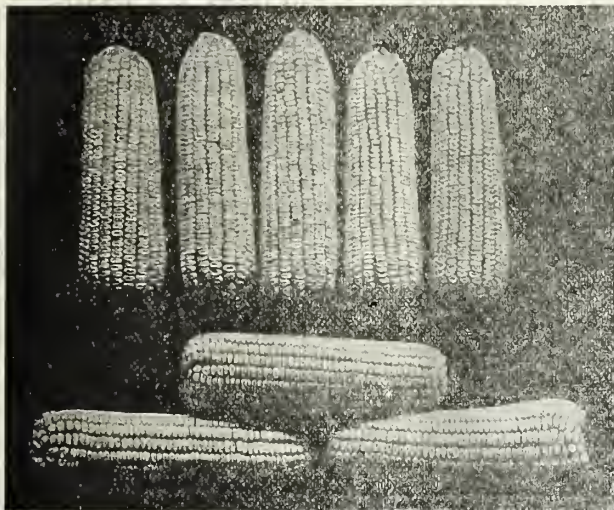
Dry-Climate Yellow Dent. A very heavy-yielding sort with long, soft kernel. Ears average 10 inches in length and have 16 rows. The only yellow Corn for this section. Matures in 85 days. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Dry-Climate White Dent. Ears of this variety are even in shape and of uniform size, ranging 8 to 10 inches in length and 7 inches in circumference. Generally has 18 rows of deep, pure white kernels with small cobs. Matures in 90 days. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Hickory King. Is a distinct variety which has come very much into favor for either dry land or irrigating. Has a very large wide grain and extremely small cob. The ears are from 8 to 10 inches in length and are generally borne two to four ears per stalk, making it very productive. It makes excellent roasting ears, and is often used in place of Sugar Corn. Grows to a height of 7 to 9 feet and is in every way highly desirable. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

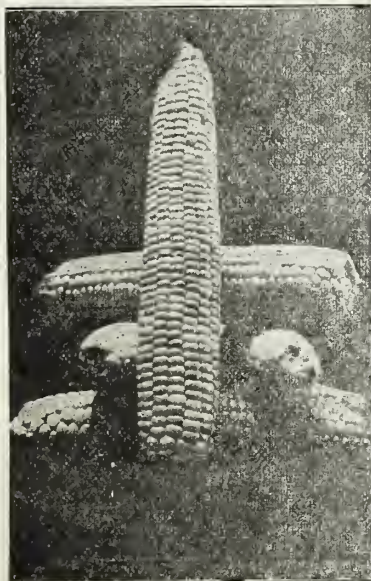
Pima. Known as Aztec, Papago, and soft Mexican. Is a native of Arizona, the most drought-resistant and quickest-maturing Corn grown. While it does not yield so heavily as other varieties, it usually commands a little better price, as it can be harvested and sold before other varieties are thrown on the market, and at a time when Corn is scarce. The kernels are small, round and very soft. Is used a great deal for making tamales. Ears from 8 to 10 inches long, well filled. Produces roasting ears in about 45 days from planting. It is the surest of all Corn for the dry-farmer. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Mexican June. This variety of Corn is, without doubt, the very best for the entire Southwest, whether planted on dry land or irrigated ground. It produces a large, tapering ear with 14 to 20 rows of long, pure white kernels. The husk clings tightly to the ear and is very tough and thick, so



MEXICAN JUNE CORN

much that it is bothered less by worms than any other Corn that grows. Stalks grow from 10 to 15 feet high and the ears are produced 5 to 7 feet from the ground. The heavy yield of fodder makes it unequalled as an ensilage Corn, and it will produce all the way from 60 to 100 bushels of shelled Corn to the acre. Our seed of this variety is Arizona-grown, and has been bred up for the past five years, and in every way superior to the Mexican June Corn seed that you will most likely procure if you buy elsewhere. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



PIMA CORN

BROOM CORN

Improved Evergreen. Broom Corn requires about the same cultivation as the ordinary Corn, though

sometimes planted in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and plants about 6 inches apart. This variety grows from 8 to 10 feet high. Fiber is long and fine, commanding a high price. Will produce a second crop after first cutting has been made. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

FALL, or WINTER RYE

Sow 60 to 80 pounds to the acre; dry-farming, 30 to 40 pounds. In Arizona it makes green pasture all winter. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 85 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SUGAR-CANE

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

For Making Syrup and for Forage.

Early Amber Cane. This is the earliest type in cultivation, and the one grown almost altogether in Arizona. It is but little affected by drought and is of the best quality, being tender and nutritious, and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. As high as 20 tons of green fodder have been grown to the acre. When planted for hay, 100 pounds should be sown to the acre. If for seed 5 to 6 pounds to the acre. Our Early Amber seed is very choice, Arizona-grown, thoroughly re-cleaned. Seed which is not machine-cleaned should never be planted, as it is apt to infest the land with noxious weeds. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Orange Cane. Grows larger than the Early Amber, and is the best variety for making syrup. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Japanese Honey Drip. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and is very prolific, sometimes producing 5 to 7 stalks from one seed. Matures about the middle of August or October, owing to time of planting, but will keep green and stand, if desired, until killed by frost, allowing the farmer to take his own time to harvest for syrup. As a syrup producer it has no equal, being exceedingly juicy and sweet, making from 200 to 400 gallons per acre, highly flavored. As a feed crop it is the best the farmer can grow, on account of its immense amount of sugar, producing from two to three crops in a season. One great advantage over some other varieties, if the season is too dry for more than one crop to be raised, this first growth will not mature and fall down, but will stand up until frost, retaining its soft, nutritious qualities. It has a large, open head, with bright red seed and if allowed to stand until late fall each stalk will produce 7 to 8 heads, free from smut. For syrup, sow ten pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Red-Top Cane. This variety, when planted on irrigated land, is said to yield more fodder per acre than the other varieties of cane. It is planted very extensively in the Salt River Valley, where it is a great favorite. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

FORAGE CROPS

Non-Saccharine for Grain and Fodder.

Dwarf Milo Maize. Too well known to require description. Should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. Cultivation should be shallow. 5 to 8 pounds are required to plant an acre. It requires from 100 to 110 days to mature. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.00, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Extra Dwarf Milo Maize. It is the same as above except that growth is only from 2 to 3 feet. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Dwarf Black Hull White Kaffir Corn. Grows to a uniform height of about 5 feet, maturing in about from 100 to 110 days. The stalks are sweet and leafy, making it a very desirable fodder crop. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Feterita. Grain is blueish white in color and much softer than Milo which it otherwise resembles in habit. Should be planted and treated the same as Kaffir or Milo. Matures in about 90 days. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Hegira. This grain is a cross between white Kaffir Corn and Feterita, combining the best qualities of both. The stalks are rather sweet and is well liked by all stock. Produces compact heads of large white grain. Should be planted and treated about the same as Milo. Matures in from ninety to one hundred days. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Pima Long Staple Cotton

COTTON

Pima Long Staple. This is the variety that has been grown so successfully in Arizona for the past several years and has brought more dollars to the state than has any other single product of the farm of recent introduction. Arizona-grown Long Staple commands the highest price of any Cotton grown. The average yield is 500 pounds or a bale to the acre. Seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, and should be drilled in rows 4½ feet apart, between 1 and 2 inches deep. When the plants are from 8 to 12 inches high they should be thinned to 16 inches apart in the rows. As soon as the plants are visible in the rows, shallow cultivation should begin, and be continued at regular intervals of from 10 to 15 days during the early growing season. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



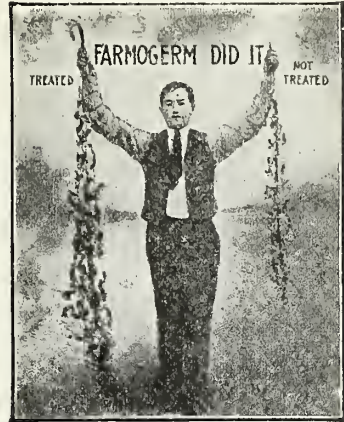
Egyptain Wheat, or Shallu

Egyptian Wheat, or Shallu. Valuable grain, entirely different from wheat. Belongs to the sorghum family and should be planted like cane or Milo, either for hay or grain. Heads are large and heavy, the grain hanging on one side. Stalks grow from 5 to 10 feet tall, producing an abundance of fodder, which makes excellent ensilage. It will withstand as much drought as Milo and will produce as much as 4,500 pounds of grain to the acre. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, using 10 pounds of seed to the acre, or broadcast using 60 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Schrock Kaffir. Will produce as much as 3,000 to 6,000 pounds to the acre of grain. It excels in forage and makes wonderful pasturage. It grows 3 to 5 feet high and is bothered little by birds. The stalks are sweet and well liked by both cattle and horses. If planted early it will make two crops a year. Sow 10 pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

pose or plowing under as a green crop. It is becoming known better every year and likewise more popular. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

FARMOGERM



Always inoculate Alfalfa, Vetches, Peanuts, all Clovers, Sweet Peas, and every variety of garden Peas and Beans if you want a maximum crop. No matter how big a crop you are getting, Farmogerm will improve it. It will also increase the amount of nitrogen in the soil for future use. Farmogerm comes in bottles, is always fresh and accompanied by full directions for use. In ordering, be sure to state the kind of seed that is to be inoculated. Trial size 25 cts. for Alfalfa only. $\frac{1}{4}$ acre size 50 cts. for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas only. Acre size \$2, 5 acre size \$7.50.

WHEAT

Sow 60 lbs. to the acre; for dry-farming, sow 30 lbs.

Early Baart. A large, white, soft-grained Wheat, much in demand for milling purposes. Does well on dry land or under irrigation. Is a vigorous, hardy grower and good yielder. Has been planted extensively for the past two years and has found favor with all who have tried it. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 85 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sonora. A small-grained, white, soft Wheat. Yields well, is hardy and drought-resistant. This is the variety that is grown so largely by the Indians in the southern part of the state. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

White Australian. A large, white, soft-grained Wheat of the 'Beardless' variety, yields heavily and makes an upright growth right from the start which makes it exceedingly valuable for pasturage. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not Prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

TEOSINTE

Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalks, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding



Dwarf Black Hull White Kaffir Corn

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A very valuable forage plant. Also valuable as a green crop for plowing under, as it adds humus to the soil. Is very hardy and can be planted in the fall of the year, and provides as much as 12 tons of green food to the acre. Makes an excellent feed for poultry and all kinds of stock. Five to 8 pounds are required to sow an acre; when sown in rows 30 inches apart and cultivated, 2 pounds to the acre. If stock is pastured on this crop they should have access to salt at all times, and for the first few days should not be allowed to eat too much, as there is some danger from bloating. One of our best forage crops and should be largely planted for that pur-

enormously. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about 4 pounds of seed to the acre. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, and two or three seeds every in the drill. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, not prepaid.

MILLET

25 to 40 lbs. to sow an acre

The best time to plant Millet is about the middle of July, as only 45 to 60 days are required to mature it sufficiently to make hay. When used for hay it should be cut while the seed is in the milk, as after the seed matures it is not good feed for stock. It is easily cured, requiring only one day's sun to sun to put it in good condition.



Golden Millet

Golden Millet. This variety is grown throughout the country far more than any other. Makes excellent hay; produces as much as 4 or 5 tons to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, not postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Japanese Millet, or Billion-Dollar Grass. This wonderful forage plant yields as high as 12 to 20 tons to the acre. It grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet. It is a great favorite with many Arizona farmers. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Manitoba, or Hog Millet. Also known as Broom Corn Millet. The seed of this variety is very rich in fattening qualities and highly prized as a hog-feed. The seed ripens while the stems are still green, and if cut properly can be thrashed for seed, while the hay, after being thrashed, makes an excellent fodder. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, not postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Pearl Millet, or Penicilaria. Makes a splendid, continuous-cutting forage crop, either for green food or hay, and is highly prized because it yields so largely. Grows luxuriantly on any soil. On good, rich land will grow as high as 10 to 12 feet,

but cutting should commence when $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high. After being cut it stools out, becoming very much thicker. During warm weather it grows with marvelous rapidity. This variety is said to be very desirable in dry countries, as it will continue to grow in very dry weather. Sow 2 to 3 pounds to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

PEANUTS

Peanuts are being more and more recognized as a profitable crop, and they have proved great money-makers where the right varieties are grown in the correct manner. They thrive in a sandy, loamy soil. The best method of planting and harvesting is given by one of our most successful growers, as follows. Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Plant either in the hull, 16 to 18 inches apart, or hull them and put two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in twenty-four hours. After threshing or picking the nuts, the vines make excellent hay.

Virginia Jumbo. This variety is raised nearly altogether for roasting. The nuts are large and excellent flavor. Our seed is fine, hand-picked stock. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Spanish. This is a very early variety, with small pods, very solid and well filled. Yield per acre of this variety is very large. Is easily grown and the nuts are very fine for fattening hogs, as it is claimed that one acre of Peanuts will produce three times as much pork as one acre of the best corn. Requires about 35 pounds of Peanuts in the pod to sow an acre. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

RHODES GRASS

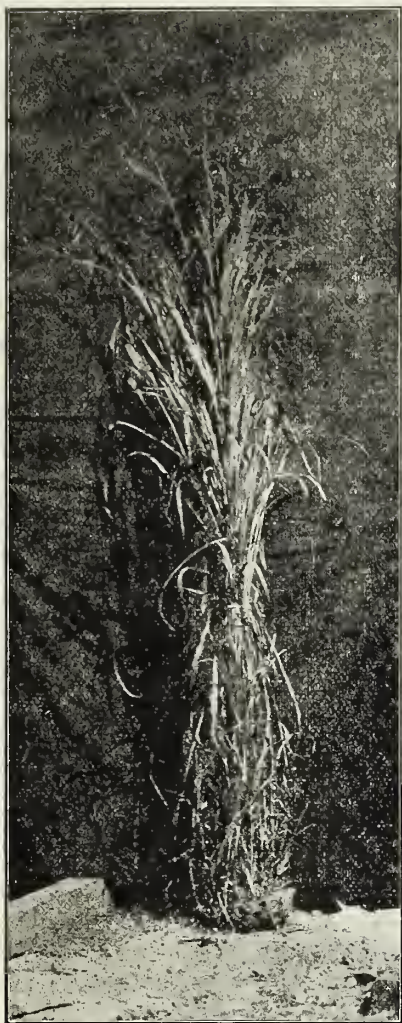
This grass is said to do well on heavy and alkaline soils in a climate where the temperature does not go below 18 degrees above. It stands drought and after the second cutting makes fine pasture. It can be cut as many as six times a year, with two tons per cutting. It is very high in protein and well liked by stock. The best time for planting is from March to September. Fourteen pounds of seed are required to plant an acre. Soil must be continually moistened (almost daily) until the grass is established. The first cutting may be had nine weeks from seeding. It is a perennial but easily eradicated. Lb. \$1. Write for prices on larger quantities.

OATS

Sow 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre; on dry land, 30 lbs.

Texas Red Rustproof. These Oats give immense satisfaction wherever grown, and withstands our coldest winter weather without injury. This variety is several days earlier than any other, and yields on an average of 65 bushels to the acre. It seems to do well on almost any soil, and always yields a paying crop. Grown mostly in Arizona for hay. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SUDAN GRASS



SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass, the great drought-resister, thrives well everywhere, in sections where the rainfall is light or in sections where it is heavy. When planted early will yield as much as four cuttings a year. Sudan not only makes a wonderful hay, it also makes the finest kind of summer pasture. Hogs and all kinds of stock thrive upon it, either in the green or dry state. Five pounds of seed are required to the acre in rows and 15 to 20 pounds to the acre when drilled or broadcasted. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Produces enormous heads measuring from 10 to 20 inches in diameter. Seeds are highly valued as an excellent feed for fowls. May be planted any time from early spring to the middle of July at the rate of 4 pounds to the acre. The stalks

make good fuel. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, not prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

LANGERS LAWN SEED

How to make a Lawn. The ground should be dug deeply and thoroughly, then a good compost of very well-rotted and finely pulverized manure or rich loam spread over the top. It would also be well to give a sprinkling with Bone Dust then rake and roll till the soil is smooth, even and firm, sow the seed and rake lightly again. If the lawn is being planted in the summer it must be watered three times a day, morning, noon and night until the grass is well up. If the planting is done during the cold weather, it should be watered twice a day, morning and noon, never at night, as when the nights are cold, night watering checks the growth. When the grass is two or three inches in height cut to an inch above the ground. Repeated mowing will destroy all weeds and foul grass.

Australian Rye Grass. The ideal Winter grass Arizona and the Southwest. It is soft, velvety and hardy, but is good only from September to June. One pound of seed is required to plant 150 square feet of lawn. Price per pound, 35 cts., prepaid.

Bermuda. Bermuda is the hot weather grass and when once established is very difficult to eradicate. It requires sunny situations, the sunnier the better. It does not do at all well in the shade. Unfortunately, this hardiest of all grasses will not stand any cold weather and begins to turn brown in the fall when the first cold nights appear. It is at its best from May to September. Spreads very rapidly and once established requires less attention than any other grass. One pound of seed to 500 square feet. Price per pound, \$1, ppd.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is without doubt the finest lawn grass in existence. It is dark green and soft and velvety. In this section is usually used for shady places and when planted in the shade remains green the year round. If planted in sunny situations must have a good deep soil and an abundance of water to carry it through the summer months. Good quality Blue Grass Seed is very high and scarce this season. One pound to 150 square feet. Price per pound \$1, postpaid.

Langers Dry Climate Lawn Grass mixture. This contains the finest leaved grasses in the correct proportion for making a fine lawn which will look well winter and summer. One pound to 150 square feet. Price per pound, 75 cts., ppd.

Sheep's Fescue. It is of short dense growth, deep rooted and not easily effected by drought. It is a Perennial and has excellent nutritive qualities. It is good for both pasture and lawn. Price per pound, 60 cts., postpaid.

White Clover. White Clover makes a satisfactory all year round lawn. It can be planted alone or mixed with Blue Grass. One pound of seed is required for 500 square feet. Price per pound, \$1, postpaid.

COMBINATION LAWN

Probably the most satisfactory lawn for those living in the sections of the southwest where the summer are long and hot is the Combination of Australian Rye and Bermuda Grass. When a new lawn of this combination is to be planted and the work is to be done in the fall the seed can be mixed at the time of planting. The Rye will come up ten days or two weeks after sowing and the Bermuda the following spring about the time the Rye dies. As the Bermuda is a perennial it never has to be planted again, but the Rye has to be sown every fall. The best time to plant Rye Grass on an old

lawn is from the 15th of September to the 15th of October. When the Rye is to be planted on an established Bermuda sod, it is not at all necessary to spade up the old sod. All that is to be done is to rake loose the Bermuda runners and cut them off with a lawn mower. After this is done sow the Rye seed right on top of the sod working it down into the soil as much as possible with a garden rake. Then cover with a light coating of good soil or well pulverized, well-rotted cow manure. Water lightly three times daily until up. By following this method a green, hardy and satisfactory lawn can be had the year around at very little expense.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

The success in sowing seeds depends upon three things—the right amount of water, of air, and of heat, which means, practically, have your soil right as to moisture and texture, your seed sown at a proper depth, and where the sunshine can furnish the heat. Soil that is hard and going to bake is not right to start seeds in. Take such soil in the fall and spade in manure or leaf-mold, and let it rot for several months, and then work up fine. In the spring add to a heavy, that is, clayey, soil, peat or decayed leaf-mold and sand (sharp fresh-water sand), so that there is one-third loam, one-third sand and one-third leaf-mold. This makes an excellent soil for starting fine seeds. For potting add a small amount of old sheep or cow manure.

SEEDS IN THE OPEN

Seeds of hardy annuals are sown directly in the bed where they are to remain, or they may be sown in boxes and transplanted. Have the ground well worked up and mixed with peat or leaf-mold (both may be secured from us), if needed. The soil should be well moistened, not wet and soggy and not, by any means, dry when the seeds are sown. Put medium sized seeds at a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Sweet Peas should go deeper. Very fine seeds should be pressed into the soil, and a little sand or dry sphagnum moss sifted over them. Water more frequently if the seed is close to the surface, and if necessary protect with cheesecloth while watering. Always press or firm the soil after sowing any seed. The seeds best sown in the open so as not to be transplanted are Eschscholtzia, Nasturtium, Poppy, also very many others may be profitably so sown.

If the seed be sown directly in the garden, it should be sown in the spring after the soil is well worked and when in moist condition. A slight depression should be made with a stick, the seed sown, and the covered with sandy loam about twice the depth of the diameter of the seed. The sand will prevent the crusting of the soil after watering.

When up, the plants must be thinned from 2 to 12 inches, depending on the variety, otherwise they will be weak and spindling. It is a common mistake in the garden to leave plants altogether too thick. Always keep the weeds out.

SEEDS IN BOXES

Always use care in getting a good loam as described above. Use no manure in any seed bed. Boxes 4 inches deep and 18 x 24 inches is the usual size. See that good drainage is provided by boring holes in the bottom, fill with the fine, prepared soil which should be moist, but not wet enough to stick together when squeezed with the hand. Sow the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, except fine seeds. Water so as to keep the soil always just moist. Water carefully and regularly. A pane of glass over the box adds more heat, protects from draughts, prevents drying out, but is not necessary except for difficult seeds. The box should be in the sunlight. When the plants are in third or fourth leaf they should be picked out and reset in another box with plenty of room, for it is important that the plants be of good size, strong and sturdy, when finally transplanted in the garden.

Another mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is the proper depth. Such fine seeds as Portulacas, Nicotiana, etc., need only be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after the sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds

of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, often, it is preferable to transplant. When the seedlings are first set out they should be watered frequently and should be protected from too much sunlight and from heavy rains. Provide some support for all such annuals as require it.

On account of the long, dry summers in Arizona, it is necessary to apply water very often. Most of our gardens suffer for want of sufficient water. Where possible, it should be applied to the roots only. Do not over-water, but water frequently enough and with such a quantity that it reaches the roots.

LANGERS DRY-CLIMATE FLOWER SEEDS

ALL FLOWER SEEDS ARE SENT POSTPAID AT THE PRICES QUOTED

AGERATUM. Flowers light blue or lavender, furnishing continuous bloom through the summer. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

ALYSSUM, Sweet. A favorite flower for bouquets. Also used extensively for bordering. White and very fragrant, producing a succession of blooms all summer. Does well in our climate. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf, or Little Gem. Pkt. 10 cts.

AMARANTHUS, tricolor. (St. Joseph's Coat). Valuable for varieties of handsome foliage. Height 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon). One of the most desirable flowers for its variety of colors and succession of blooms, lasting from early in the summer until the very hardest frosts. Height 1 to 2 feet. Perennial. Mixed, or in separate colors. Each Pkt. 10 cts.

AQUILEGIA caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Color light blue. Height from 1 to 3 feet. Hardy perennial. Single and Double. Pkt. 10 cents.

ASPARAGUS. Fern-like plants which are very popular for the house.

Sprengeri. Much used for hanging-baskets. Pkt. 20 cents.

Plumosus nanus. Pkt. 20 cents.

ASPERULA azurea-setosa. A flower finely adapted for bouquets by reason of its shape, size, and delicate color—a light blue or lavender. In bloom from early in the summer until after the severe frosts. Height 9 inches. Hardy annual Pkt. 10 cents.

ASTERS

A popular annual produced in great variety of of classes and almost endless number of colors. The tallest varieties grow about 2 feet high. To grow them successfully in this climate they must be watered with great regularity, as often as twice a day. Their roots do not go down into the soil, but spread out very close to the surface.

Queen of the Market. The earliest variety. Colors White, Pink, Red, Blue or Mixed. Each Pkt. 10 cents.

Trauffaut's Peony-flowered. Medium tall. Deserves a place in every garden. White, Blue, Indigo, Rose, Red, or all Colors Mixed. Each, Pkt. 10 cents.

Common or Branching. A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese chysanthemums. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cents.

Daybreak. A beautiful Aster, flowers large, round

and full. Of a delicate shell-pink, borne on long stems. Plant robust and of branching habit. Pkt. 10 cents.



Choice Mixed Asters

Choice Mixed. Includes seed of all varieties and colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

BALSAM. Blossoms are double, though semi-double and single ones are very certain to appear and such plants should be removed. Height 2 feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

CALLIOPSIS. A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors, Pkt. 10 cts.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown. Height 1 foot. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

CALENDULA. Has large, double flowers resembling in size and form the finest aster. Is one of the best annuals for garden display. Blooms profusely. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

CAMPANULA Medium. (Canterbury Bells). A beautiful perennial bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. Grows to a height of from 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors, pkt 10 cts.

CANDYTUFT. Very desirable for bouquets; is fragrant and blooms profusely. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.; White, pkt. 10 cts.; Dwarf, pkt. 10 cts.

CANNA. Stately plants which do splendidly in this section. Perennial. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.

CARNATIONS. This beautiful and well-known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings. Our seed will produce a fine variety of colors and flowers of good size. Height 18 inches. Half-hardy. Perennial.

Carnations, German. Pink, White, Red or Mixed Colors. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Marguerite. Most popular Carnations with the amateur as they begin flowering a few weeks after sowing. Pink and White, mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

CASTOR-OIL BEANS. Planted extensively to provide shade in poultry yards. A luxuriant, expansive foliage plant of a tropical appearance. Stalks of the plant brownish red. Leaves very large. Height 6 to 10 feet. Annual.

Large Red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$1.25, ppd.

CENTAUREA

Candidissima. (Dusty Miller). Magnificent foliage plants with silver-white and gray foliage. Fine for borders and edges. Half-hardy perennial. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cyanus. (Bachelor's Button). A showy annual of easy culture. flowering freely with a great variety of colors in common garden soil. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Imperialis (Royal Sweet Sultan). Finest of all Sweet Sultans. Excellent for cutting. Very large flowers on stiff, long stems. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Moschata (Sweet Sultan). A well-known type. Blossoms very fragrant. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Marguerite. White. Sweet-scented Centaurea, about as large as a medium size carnation. Plants are about 18 inches high. Flowers are beautiful and produced on long stems. Their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. Pkt. 10 cts.

Suaevolens (Yellow Sweet Sultan). Pkt. 10 cts.

CHRYSANthemum, Perennial, Mixed. Produce finely shaped, double flowers in great profusion. Bloom late in the fall. Pkt. 15 cts.

Early Annual. This variety is easily raised from seed. Flowers are single. Pkt. 15 cts.

COCKSCOMB. Half-hardy annual, growing 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a wide wavy blossom, resembling a cock's comb. Fine for border work. Mixed Colors, pkt. 10 cts.

COLEUS. Well-known foliage plant. Rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet. Pkt. 25 cts.

COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia*.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Flowers large, single, golden yellow. Nothing will compare with it for profusion of blooms, and it will bear cutting better than any other plant. Can be grown freely from seed, and does well. Perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

COSMOS

A beautiful fall-flowering plant which succeeds admirably in all sections of Arizona. We know of no single flower that is as handsome as the Cosmos, while for keeping qualities when cut they are unexcelled.

All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Separate Colors. Yellow, Pink, White or Crimson. Each, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

CYCLAMEN. Tuberous-rooted plant, well known and universally admired. Produces handsome red, white and pink flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.



Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCK. Great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree. They make a fine row in a garden or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. Hardy perennial of upright growth, 5 to 8 feet high. Double, in Black, Red, Yellow, Pink or White, in separate colors, or mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cents.



LARKSPUR

LANTANA. Rapid-growing plant. Flowers borne in verbena-like heads embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Height 2 feet. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

DAHLIA. A well-known and popular late summer and autumn plant. We have seen in Tucson flowers in the autumn, from seed planted the preceding spring. Dahlias are easy of cultivation and are half-hardy perennial. They are excellent for cut-flowers and are borne on long, stiff stems. Double and single. Mixed, pkt. 20 cts.

DIGITALIS (Fox-glove). Showy and useful for border. Flowers are borne on tall spikes, bell- or thimble-shaped, of all colors. Height 2 feet. Hardy and biennial. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

DAISY (*Belli perennis*). Charming little plants for edging and borders. Flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Not all will come double from seed, and the single

ones should be pulled out. Height 6 inches. Tender perennial. Double Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Longfellow. Double pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

SHASTA DAISY. Fine perennial plant bearing large, white, single blossoms with yellow centers. An excellent cut-flower and admired everywhere. Contrary to general belief it does very well in Arizona. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing. Pkt. 15 cts.



Gailardia

GAILLARDIA. A very showy garden plant with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early summer until late autumn. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Both single and double varieties. Very hardy.

Fine Single or double, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

GERANIUM. A half-hardy perennial flowering the first year from seed if sown early. A popular flower in brilliant colors. Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Height 1 to 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

GILLIFLOWER. See Ten Weeks Stock.

GODETIA. A beautiful plant of neat, dwarf, compact habit, with a profusion of carmine flowers produced in a succession of blooms from early summer until frost. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cents.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and bears a profusion of small, star-shaped, white and pink flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

HELIOTROPE. A half-hardy perennial growing 1 foot high. Small flowers borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant. Blooms the first season from seed if sown early. Pkt. 10 cts.

JOB'S TEARS. Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad, corn-like leaves and seed of light slate-color. Wonderfully lustrous. Strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Hardy annual. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

LARKSPUR. A fine variety of colors, shades of blue, white and red, some striped and mottled. Flowers are produced on spikes which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual Mixed colors, pkt 10 cents.

Perennial Larkspur (Delphinium). Mixed colors, pkt, 15 cents.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis alpestris). This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. Beautiful little flowers appear all summer. An excellent plant for planting in front of the border, and spreads very rapidly. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

FOUR-O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru). Hardy annual about 2½ feet high. Is of the easiest culture. Does well with little water or care in Arizona. The flowers bloom in the afternoon and remain open during dull days. Often used as a temporary hedge or division. Is free flowering and blossoms in great variety of colors and stripes. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.

LAVENDER. Chiefly cultivated for the delicious fragrance of its flowers. Succeeds in any common garden soil. Pkt. 10 cts.

LINUM (Scarlet Flax). A hardy annual about 1½ feet high. Of slender and graceful appearance, with smooth stems and bright red flowers, which are borne in great profusion. Pkt. 10 cts.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace. An elegant and useful class of plants, of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate blue flowers. Blooms from early in the summer until late in the autumn. An excellent edging plant. Height 6 inches. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARIGOLD. A hardy annual, shrubby plant in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. Foliage is bright green, deeply cut and graceful. Flowers in various shades of yellow and brown. Tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders.

French Double, Dwarf. Pkt. 10 cts.

African Double, Tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa). Fine for bouquets. Plants of dwarf habit and compact. Flowers borne on long, wiry stems. Dwarf, double, mixed. Pkt. 10 cents.

MIGNONETTE. One of the best known and popular flowers. Indispensable for the garden. Suitable to almost any location and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continuously throughout the summer until after the severe frosts. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Grandiflora. Sweet, large, yellow flowers. Pkt. 10 cents.

MIMULUS. These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful markings and spots. Bloom freely. Must be planted in a moist, shady situation.

Moschatus (Musk Plant). Much grown for its exquisite perfume. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tigrinus (Monkey Flowers). Unique flowers which add a quaint touch to the garden. Pkt. 10 cents.

NASTURTIUMS

Nasturtiums can be planted almost any month in the year. They are quite hardy and will stand considerable frost, and if planted early in the fall in a protected sunny location, will bloom all during the winter months. The foliage is pretty, and the beautiful flowers are obtained in a great number of the brightest colors and tints.

Tall or Climbing. Height 6 to 10 feet. Bronze, Orange, Scarlet, White, Crimson and Maroon in separate colors or mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Dwarf. The plants form small, round bushes, 12 to 16 inches in height, and are covered with a mass of bloom. Bronze, Orange, Scarlet, White, Crimson and Maroon, in separate colors or mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, ppd.

NICOTIANA affinis (Flowering Tobacco). Annual, growing 3 feet high, with slender, tubular white, fragrant flowers. Requires plenty of room in the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist). A hardy annual, 1 foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white. Easy of culture. Pkt. 10 cts.

PANSIES

The Pansy is the most popular flower grown, and has a larger assortment of colors than almost any other flowers. They are biennials, and bloom continuously, but in the Southwest they should be planted in a location which is entirely shaded, or nearly so, as the north side of the house. Water twice a day during the hot summer months.

Trimardeau Strain. Very large-flowered; an entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth.

White, with dark center. Pkt. 10 cts.

Black (King of the Blacks). Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow. Clear yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue. Azure-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Purple. Deep royal purple. Pkt. 10 cts.

Bronze. Golden bronze. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

One Pkt. each of the six colors, 50 cts.

Choice Mixed. Consisting of many popular colors of ordinary strains. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sweet-scented. Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

PHLOX

Old-fashioned flowers which bloom profusely and are easy of cultivation.

Drummondii. Brilliant and varied colors; continuous and profuse bloom; one of the last to succumb to the frost. Good bedder. Grows from 6 inches to 1 foot high. Mixed or separate colors, pkt. 10 cts.

Alba. White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Star of Quedlinburg. Star-shaped flowers. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Perennial Phlox. Mixed, pkt. 15 cts.

PINKS (Dianthus)

Splendid, large flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors and marking. Delightfully fragrant. Hardy perennials. About 1 foot high.

Chinensis (China or Indian Pink). Double. Mixed. pkt. 10 cts.

Laciniatus. Single; fringed. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Imperialis (Double Imperial Pink). Very large. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink). Single and double. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

PETUNIA

One of the best flowers for splendid display throughout the entire season. Beautiful, new colors

striped and marked in the most diversified manner.

Easy of culture, and profuse and continuous bloomers.



Double Mixed Petunia

Double Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Giants of California. Produces immense, large, single blossoms. Pkt. 15 cts.

Striped and Blotched. Single Mixed. Pkt. 10 cents.

POPPY

Hardy plants 3 to 5 feet high, which do admirably in Arizona. Bear large single and double blossoms in bright colors.

Fairy Annual. Flowers double and of large size. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Tulip-flowered. Annual. Intense scarlet; single blossoms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Shirley. A most beautiful type of Poppy, having soft, hairy foliage and an immense variety of single blossoms in white, pink, lavender, red and scarlet. Petals are very dainty and look as if made of crepe paper; free-blooming. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cents.

Iceland. Hardy perennial. Blooming the first year from seed. Graceful, delicate, 12 inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Oriente (Large Oriental Poppy). Perennial. Very hardy, with large brilliant crimson flowers with a black blotch on each petal. 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cents.

PRIMULA obconica (Primrose). Very desirable house-blooming plants. Are in constant bloom all winter. Perennial. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS. A beautiful annual that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors—blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully penciled. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). Ornamental plant with flowers in spikes. It continues in bloom until the hard frosts. Height 1½ feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 10 cents.

STOCKS, Ten Weeks (Gilliflower). Plants grow about 1 foot high, making a compact bush covered with splendid spikes of blooms. The seed planted in the fall will produce flowers in the very early spring. They are of easy culture, hardy, beautiful and very satisfactory.

Dwarf. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Separate Colors. White, Blue, Crimson, Purple and Yellow. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*). Very beautiful flower which should find a place in every garden. Great variety of rich colors, forming large trusses of blooms and remaining a long time in blossom. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches.

Single. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

SWEET SULTAN. See *centaurea moschata*.

SUNFLOWER

Hardy annuals growing from 3 to 10 feet high. Of the easiest culture, and suitable for a stately row or back ground. Make fine shade when planted in poultry yards.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large, densely double, bright golden flowers. The plant branches and affords long, stout stems for cutting. Pkt. 10 cents.

Mammoth Russian. The common large-flowering variety, with great brown centers and an edge of yellow petals. Seed is used for chicken-feed. Pkt. 10 cts.

VERBENA

We know of no flowers so well adapted to our climate. They are in constant bloom from very early in the spring until late summer, and are the most popular bedding plant grown from seed. They produce a fine variety of colors and a profusion of bloom, and their easy culture makes them one of the most desirable flowers.

Verbena, Mammoth, Mixed Colors. Pkt 10 cts..

Separate Colors. White, Pink, Purple, Blue, Scarlet or Striped. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

WALLFLOWER. Large, handsome spikes of the Wallflower are very conspicuous in beds or borders. Deliciously fragrant; very useful for bouquets. Height 18 inches. Tender perennial. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

VIOLET (*Viola odorata*). The Violet is of easy culture, and thrives in our climate. Very fragrant and blooms all winter. Does best in a shady or sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. A hardy perennial. Height 4 inches. Pkt. 15 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas do well in almost any kind of soil, but as they gross feeders, mix good supply of well-rotted manure with the soil; omit manure if planted in the spring. Fall is the best time to plant. Dig a trench 1 foot deep and 16 to 18 inches wide, and mix in it 6 inches of top-soil with the rotted manure. In this plant the seed in two rows and drop one Pea every inch or two. Cover with 2 inches of soil, gradually filling the trench as they grow, making one side a little lower than the other to allow the surplus water to drain off.

SPENCER OR ORCHID-FLOWERING VARIETIES

These are the large Orchid-flowering Sweet Peas and are quite distinct from the standard sorts. The flowers often measure from 2 to 2½ inches across, with large, frilled and wavy standards. Three and four of these beautiful flowers are borne on one good, long stem, making them unsurpassed for vases and other decorative work.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Afterglow. Violet-blue and rosy amethyst.....	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 50
American Spencer. Bright red-striped and flaked with white ground.....	10	35	1 00
Asta Ohn Spencer. Lavender suffused with mauve; exquisite.....	10	50	1 50
Countess Spencer. The original grant-flowered Spencer; clear deep pink.....	10	50	1 75
Duplex Spencer. Large, wavy, cream-pink, with double or duplex standards.....	10	50	1 75
Beatrice Spencer. Pink and rose with deep rose wings.....	10	50	1 75
Helen Lewis. Very large, orange-pink.....	10	50	1 00
Frank Dolby. Beautiful purplish lavender.....	10	50	1 75
Illuminator. A very wonderful Sweet Pea of rich cerise-pink, flushed with salmon-pink.....	25	1 00	3 50
King Edward VII. This is a well-known, bright solid red Sweet Pea.....	10	50	1 50
Mrs. Routzahn. A beautiful blending of straw color, tinted with bluish pink, shading to apricot and rose at edges.....	10	50	1 50
Primrose. Very light yellow. Fine large, wavy stand and wings. White-seeded.....	10	50	1 50
Mary Garden. Delicate shades of creamy pink.....	10	50	1 50
Rosabelle. An extra-fine, long-stemmed variety; color of light rose.....	25	75	2 50
Othello. Deep rich maroon, very dark and adapted to many attractive combinations.....	10	50	1 75
King White. This is the largest white Sweet Pea known.....	15	75	2 50
White Spencer. Best pure white; beautiful.....	10	50	1 75
Zephyr. Silver-blue, large and wavy.....	10	50	1 50

LANGERS EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS. These are something extra fine and bloom several weeks ahead of the regular type of Spencers.

Early Harmony. Beautiful, clear lavender. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2, postpaid.

Early Liberty. Giant, sparkling crimson. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2, postpaid.

Early Melody. Wonderful clear rose pink. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2, postpaid.

Early Snowflake. Large clear pure white. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2, postpaid.

Early Torch. The most brilliant salmon orange. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2, postpaid.

Yarrowa. A lustrous clear pink. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2, postpaid.

Langers Early Flowering Mixed. This mixture contains all of the above varieties. Pkt. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2, postpaid.

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURES

Cupid Sweet Peas, Mixed. A dwarf variety growing about 1 foot high, spreading to about 2 feet in diameter. Stems rather short, but blossoms are larger than those of the tall varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3 postpaid

Superb Mixture. Made up of the very finest named sorts, containing all the novelties and new types. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Special Spencer Mixture. This mixture is made up from a carefully prepared formula, and contains the large Spencer types, all in well-balanced, finely proportioned colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4, postpaid.

ZINNIA

Fine, large flowers of great variety of color—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white or yellow. Flowers are very double. They remain in bloom from early summer until frost, are extremely heat resistant, and require but little care. Height 2 feet. Annual.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Double Giant. A truly giant-flowered Zinnia. The individual blossoms measure from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in diameter, are very double, and have wide petals. They are very free-flowering and robust and bloom freely until late in the fall. Mixed, pkt. 15 cts., oz. \$1.



Langers Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

Langers Dahlia Flowered Zinnia. A new introduction of great merit. The blooms attain

enormous size frequently measuring 4 or 5 inches in diameter. It is as hardy as the standard Zinnia and one of the most satisfactory summer flowers that can be grown. Pkt. 25 cts.

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

MIXED CLIMBERS. In this we have included all the popular, quick-growing climbing annuals, such as Ipomoeas, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, Japanese Hop, Cypress Vine, etc., just the thing for covering old fences or arbors. Pkt. 10 cts.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations as it is very hardy and withstands any amount of heat and dry weather. Height 50 to 100 feet. Perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Pkt. 10 cts.

BEANS. Ornamental climbers for porch and trellis. **Scarlet Runner.** Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine). Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber with brilliant flowers. Very effective for covering walls, houses, etc. Height 20 to 30 feet. Hardy Perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER. Grows to a height of about 8 feet. One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage, and small yellow flowers. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

CLEMATIS. Well-known and universally admired climber. Remarkable for fragrance of bloom. Height 15 feet. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 10 cents.

COBAEA scandens. A half-hardy climbing annual with large leaves and large, bell-shaped flowers. The blossom is green until nearly grown, when it turns bright purplish blue. It is a native of Mexico and is desirable for covering a lattice or trellis. Grows 30 feet high. Pkt. 15 cts.

CYPRESS VINE. One of the most beautiful climbers. Fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, star-shaped flowers. For trellis work it cannot be surpassed. Mixed colors. Pkt 10 cts.

GOURDS. A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruits. Vines are of rapid growth, and with luxuriant foliage adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. All varieties mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dishcloth, or Luffa. Inside lining resembles a sponge. Very useful. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hercules' Club. The longest Gourd grown. Pkt. 10 cts.

Nest-Egg. Resembles hen's egg. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sugar Trough. Can be used for baskets or buckets. Pkt. 10 cts.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop). A rapid-growing hardy annual climber of easy culture. Very valuable for covering trellises, etc. Variegated leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.

HYACINTH BEAN. Splendid climber, with abundant, clustered spikes of purple-and-white flowers. It is of rapid growth, and often runs 20 feet in a season. Height 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

ICEPLANT. Dwarf plant of trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rockwork, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with vesicles resembling crystals of ice, glistening in the sun, forming an attractive display. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 10 cents.

KUDZU VINE (Jack-and-the-Beanstalk). Remarkable, rapid-growing hardy perennial. Grows slowly at first, but soon grows almost beyond belief. Nothing equals it for covering porches, arbors, old trees, etc. Pkt 10 cts.

MOMORDICA Charantia (Balsam Pear). Climbing plant with ornamental foliage. Fruit golden yellow. When ripe the Pear opens showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior. Annual. The fruit when placed in alcohol makes a very valuable first-aid remedy in case of cuts, bruises, etc. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

MOONFLOWER. The true Moonflower is the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will quickly grow to a height of 30 to 50 feet, as a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white and wax-like flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and which fill the surrounding atmosphere with their fragrance. Tender annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

MORNING-GLORY. No climber is more popular than the Morning-Glory for covering trellises or unsightly back fences, etc. Morning-Glory vines grow quickly to 15 feet long, and bear very abundantly brilliant flowers, funnel-shaped, of various colors, blue predominating. Soak the seed two hours in warm water to hasten germination. The plants require an abundance of water, and oftentimes when planted early in the spring will not make a great deal of growth, but with the coming of the rainy season they spring up rapidly. Tall or climbing varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cents.

Imperial Japanese. Flowers are of an immense size and of various colors. Vine is not so vigorous a climber as the above. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

PASSION FLOWER (Passiflora). A most interesting and well-known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. Half-hardy perennial, shedding its leaves in the winter. An immense grower, doing especially well in our higher altitudes. Pkt. 10 cts.

PEAS, EVERLASTING. Perennial. A hardy climber. Flowers resemble Sweet Peas, but are borne on strong stems, 8 to 10 flowers to the stem; not fragrant but showy; vines very thrifty and floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss). A low-growing or creeping tender annual 6 to 8 inches high, glossy, cup-shaped blossoms; very brilliant colors. Foliage and stems thick. Succeeds well in dry climate. Mixed, pkt. 10 cents.

SMILAX. A climbing plant with graceful beautiful foliage. Height 10 feet. Tender perennial. Pkt. 10 cents.

THUNBERGIA (Climbing Black-eyed Susan). Trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Height 4 feet. Mixed, pkt, 10 cts.

WILD CUCUMBER. Ornamental climbing cucumbers with curious fruit. Remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Fruit is edible. Height 15 feet. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

WISTARIA. One of the quickest-growing climbers, with fine, bright foliage and long clusters of dainty light purple flowers. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Summer-flowering Bulbs for Spring Planting

PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

CALLA LILIES. An old favorite, a flower that should be in every collection. These bulbs should be ordered early, as we cannot keep them in good condition very late in the spring. Fine, large bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Gladioli

GLADIOLI. Of all the summer-flowering bulbs there are none that succeed better than the Gladiolus. They are sure to bloom but a succession of plantings should be made to have blooms prolong through the season. Bulbs should be planted 3 inches deep. Fine bulbs, mixed, per doz. \$1. Weight per doz. 6 ounces.

TUBEROSES. A delightfully fragrant and beautiful flowering summer bulb, well adapted to our climate. We have Tuberose bulbs in stocks from January to the first of April. Weight per doz. 10 ounces. 10 cents each, \$1 per doz.

CANNAS. Cannas grow very easily and are well adapted to our climate. Once a bed is started they require very little care. Produce an abundance of foliage, and dazzling blooms in many shades. Set the roots about 18 inches apart each way. Strong roots in Red, Yellow or Pink, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Weight per doz., 10 oz.

DAHLIAS. Among summer- and autumn-flowering plants there is no subject in the plant line that affords a greater amount of satisfaction to the grower or produces a finer display for a continuous period than the Dahlia. Average weight per bulb, 6 ounces.

We can furnish bulbs in either the Cactus, Decorative, or Show types, in the following colors: Maroon, Crimson, Purple, Bronze, Yellow, White and Pink. Separate colors, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Postage extra.

Spring-blooming Bulbs for Fall Planting

IN STOCK FROM SEPTEMBER TO FEBRUARY ONLY

For outdoor culture, as a general rule, the bulbs may be planted any time from the latter part of September until the latter part of January. They

require a moderately rich soil, but avoid the use of fresh manure as it is injurious to bulbs. The soil should be well drained, as too much water standing on the bulbs will invariably rot them. If the soil is heavy or adobe, a small layer of sand or fine coal-dust should be placed under the bulbs at time of planting. The proper way to plant bulbs is to cover them about twice their depth. After flowering, as soon as your bulbs are well matured they should be taken out of the ground, dried and stored in a cool place until next season.

HYACINTHS



For certainty and regularity of bloom, Hyacinths are unsurpassed by any other flower. The simplicity of their culture and invariable return for the little labor required to grow them make them general favorites. They may be planted any time from early October to the latter part of January. Should be in good rich soil and covered to a depth of from 3 to 4 inches. For pot culture plant in 4-inch pots about 1 inch below the surface, keep in cool, dark place until the roots are fully developed, which will take five or six weeks, then gradually inure to the light, but never to a very warm place. The pots must be prepared carefully as to drainage. In glasses, fill the glass with water so as to just touch the base of the bulb, and fill whenever evaporated. Place a small piece of charcoal in the water to keep it sweet, and keep in a dark place until well rooted. The single varieties are more desirable for forcing on account of the much larger size of the flowers and

the better lasting qualities. These are the most perfect bulbs that Holland produces. **20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.** Weight per doz., 20 ounces.

YELLOW

Ida. Single; pure yellow; large spike; early.
King of the Yellows. Single; dark yellow; large.
Bouquet de Orange. Double; reddish yellow.

ROSE AND PINK

Charles Dickens. Single; soft rose; large spike.
Noble par Merite. Double; pink; extra fine; early.
Gertrude. Single; deep rose; medium early.
Gigantea. Single; pale rose; broad truss; medium early.
Norma. Single; rosy pink; early.

BLUE

Prince Albert. Double; dark blue; fine spike.
Queen of the Blues. Single; light-blue; very showy; medium early.
Queen of the Blues. Single; indigo-blue.
King of the Blues. Single; indigo-blue; very showy; medium early.
Czar Peter. Single; porcelain-blue; extra fine.
Grand Maitre. Single; fine blue; showy; large spikes.

RED

Robert Steiger. Single; deep crimson; medium early.
Bouquet Tendre. Double; dark red; medium early.
Roi des Belges. Single; dark scarlet; large spike; early.

WHITE AND BLUSH

Bouquet Royal. Double; blush-white; medium early.
La Grandesse. Single; pure white; splendid bells and spikes; early.
L'Innocence. Single; pure white; splendid bells and spikes; early.
Baroness Van Thuyll. Single; pure white.
Alba superbissima. Single; pure white; medium early.

DUTCH ROMAN or MINIATURE HYACINTHS

These are excellent for growing in pans or boxes. They bloom freely the latter part of January or February. Our bulb-pans are just the thing for this variety. A 6-inch pan will hold four or five bulbs. White, Pink or Blue. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Weight per doz., 8 ounces.

TULIPS

Ready in September

They may be planted in the open from October 1 to February, in well-drained, deeply worked ground. Very old, rotted manure, mixed with fine sand, makes fine soil for Tulips. They should be planted 3 inches deep and 5 inches apart. For pot culture treat the same as hyacinths.

Tulips should be planted all together in shady situations. The Darwin variety is by far the best for outdoor growing. We do not advise planting either the single or double varieties, except where wanted for pot culture. For bedding purposes use nothing but Darwins.

SINGLE NAMED VARIETIES

Weight per dozen bulbs, 6 ounces

Prices 10c. each, \$1 per doz., postage extra
Blushing Bride. Creamy yellow, turning magenta.

Billetiana. Yellow tipped with gold.
Giant Gesneriana. Scarlet with blue center.
Beauty of America. Yellow, turning white.
Fairy Queen. Rosy heliotrope and yellow.
Golden Eagle. Deep yellow.
Golden Crown. Yellow, edged red.

DOUBLE NAMED VARIETIES

La Candeur. Pure White.
Tournesol. Scarlet and Yellow.
Salvator Rosa. Rose and White.
Rex Rubrorum. Very fine crimson-scarlet.
Murillo. White, tinged rose, very beautiful.
Imperator Rubrorum. Very fine scarlet.
Couronne d'Or. Yellow, shaded orange.

DARWIN TULIPS

The only Tulip for outdoor culture in this climate

Flowers globular in shape and borne on extremely long stems. They range in height from 2 to 2½ feet.

Bizarres. Flowers yellow, marked with brown, violet of crimson.
Bybloems. Flower rose, scarlet, violet and purple with white markings.
Sultan. Rich, dark maroon; large flowers.
Pride of Haarlem. Bright rose; large flowers.
Gretchen. Soft salmon-rose.
Claude Gillot. Glowing, dark red.

NARCISSI or DAFFODILS

The Narcissus is one of the most useful of the early-blooming bulbs, being hardy and easy of culture. May be planted any time from October to the end of January. Weight per doz., 10 ounces.

Paper-White Grandiflora. Very early, producing immense clusters of large, pure white, star-shaped flowers. The Paper-Whites can be grown in water. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Poeticus ornatus (Pheasant-eye). Pearly white, with yellow cup. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Emperor. Yellow trumpet, perianth deep primrose. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Von Sion. Double; golden yellow. These are fine, first-sized bulbs. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Orange Phoenix. White and orange; large petals; double. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Alba-plena odorata. White; sweet-scented; late; double. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Giant Princeps. Sulphur-white perianth, yellow trumpet. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Golden Spur. Distinguished by its large, spreading, deep yellow perianth and wide trumpet. Very early and free-flowering. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Trumpet Major. Large; deep golden yellow; forces well and one of the hardiest. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

JONQUILS

A species of Narcissus of easy culture, with very fragrant flowers, which are excellent for cutting. Culture same as Narcissus. Weight per doz., 6 ounces.

Single. Yellow flowers; sweet-scented. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Campanelle. Yellow; large; single. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES

Ready in September

This is a variety of the Polyanthus Narcissus, coming into bloom five to seven weeks after planting, with a great number of fragrant blossoms. Generally grown in bowls of water. Take a bowl about 3 inches deep, set your bulbs in the center and fill the bowl with gravel to keep the plants from falling over. Put water in the dish and set in the dark for a few days, until the roots start freely, then bring to the light. A dozen bulbs started at intervals of three or four weeks will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter. Fine large bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Weight per doz., 20 ounces.

AMARYLLIS

Beautiful class of plants of the easiest possible culture. Weight per doz., 24 ounces.

Belladonna Lily. White, delicately shaded with light purple. 50 cts. each.

Formosissima. Dark scarlet flowers. Can be grown in water like hyacinths. 50 cts. each.

Johnsonii. This variety has large flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet, with a white stripe down the center of each petal. 75 cts. each.

LILIES

Weight per doz., 1 lb.

For pot culture, which is most general with these bulbs, they should be planted one bulb in a 5- or 6-inch pot, in a compost of one-half good garden loam and one-quarter well-rotted manure and one-quarter sharp sand. It is best to plant the bulb an inch or two from the bottom of the pot, covering over as the bulb sprouts. Continue this until the pot is filled to about an inch of the top. This will insure a good, strong, straight stalk, which will not need a support to keep it from falling over. They should be kept in a cool, dark place until the pot is nearly filled, then bring it to the light, but never to a very warm place until the buds appear. After this, heat may be increased.

Harrisii (Bermuda Lily). This is the variety generally used at Easter. Flowers large trumpet shaped, pure white and very fragrant. 50 cts. each.

CROCUS

Ready in September

They are very hardy and among the earliest to bloom. Should be planted 2 or 3 inches deep and about 2½ inches apart. Weight per doz., 2 ounces.

Mont Blanc. Pure white. 75 cts. per doz.

Prince Albert. Dark blue. 75 cts. per doz.

Sir Walter Scott. Striped violet and white. 75 cts. per doz.

Giant Yellow. Golden yellow. 75 cts. per doz.

FREESIA

Ready in September

Flowers of these bulbs are very beautiful, and their fragrance is most delightful, one pot of five or six bulbs being sufficient to perfume the whole house. When potted it is not necessary to place them in a dark room. Weight per doz., 2 ounces.

Purity, Mammoth Bulbs. Produces large sprays of purest snow-white flowers of immense size. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Bulbs continued

OXALIS

Ready in September

Graceful little plants with dainty foliage and flowers of various colors. Suitable for hanging-baskets, pots, window-boxes, small beds, etc. For pot culture plant from six to eight in 5- or 6-inch

pots and cover with about an inch of soil. Put away for several weeks in a dark cool place to root thoroughly.

Bermuda Buttercup. Yellow; single. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Grand Duchess. White and lavender. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Mixed Colors. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

DRY-CLIMATE ROSES

Langers Famous Dry Climate Roses are in great demand over the entire country. Ten years experience in growing roses has given us a knowledge of them that is not surpassed by many. We are familiar with all the types and hundreds and hundreds of varieties. All that we offer in the following pages have been thoroughly tested and tried out and are especially adapted to regions of the great Southwest and the Southern states in general. The demand for Langers Roses is so great that we are but barely able to grow enough stock to keep up with it. In fact, the past several years we have been unable to fill many orders which reached us near the end of the planting season. Therefore, it is well to place orders early while the stock is complete.

Substitution. Unless advised that we must not do so we will substitute on any varieties which may be sold out. We will always exercise great care in making substitutions to give roses of as nearly the same type and color as possible.

Planting. The Rose delights in an open, airy situation, and will succeed in any ordinary soil. However, if the soil is of very poor quality it would be well to enrich it with well-rotted vegetable matter. **Manure should never be placed in the hole in which the bush is planted.** More Roses are killed by the use of manure than in any other manner. When the bush is planted, press the soil firmly about the roots. Make a good sized basin around the plant, and water freely to exclude air and to settle earth.

Pruning. This operation is best performed during the dormant season. It is advisable to remove one-third to two-thirds of the past year's growth, and all weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut away. Most people are apt to prune too sparingly, which retards the free blooming of their plants. It is always the new growth which gives flowers.

Tea, or Everblooming Roses. are more generally planted in this country than any other variety, for the reason that they are the most profuse and longest bloomers.

Hybrid Teas are produced by crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals, and partake of the rich fragrance of the Hybrid Perpetuals and the blooming qualities of the Teas. They are most desirable and are as free-blooming as the Teas.

Hybrid Perpetual sorts produce much larger and more durable flowers than either of the two preceding kinds, and have a strong, rich fragrance. The American Beauty is one of this variety. No other Rose is more fragrant.

The Noisette, or Champney varieties are strong, rampant growers, and are used as climbers. They include such sorts as the Marechal Niel and the Cloth of Gold.

Polyantha. Foliage and flowers small. Flowers are produced in clusters. Hardy and ever-blooming.

Abbreviations used in descriptions: T. means Tea; H. T., Hybrid Tea; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; N., Noisette; P., Polyantha.



American Beauty Rose

American Beauty. H.P. This well-known and grand Rose, fortunately for Arizonians, succeeds well in our climate in the open ground. It is in constant flower from early in the spring until the frost in the fall. The bloom is large, globular, deep pink, shaded carmine. There is no other Rose quite so fragrant. \$1 each.

Baby Rambler. The original Baby Rose. Blooms well; flowers in large clusters, brightest crimson; grows to a height of 18 inches. The flowers are so profusely produced as to hide the plant. 75 cts. Ea.

Bessie Brown. H. T. Creamy white flowers of immense size and substance; last long on the bush in good condition; free bloomer and sweetly scented. 75 cts. each.

Betty. H.T. Very large flowers, fairly full and of splendid form. Color coppery rose, shaded gold and yellow; deliciously perfumed. \$1 each.

Cecile Brunner. P. The popular pink Baby Rose. Produces flowers in sprays of three to five; the buds and flowers are both handsome; blush, shaded light salmon-pink. 75 cts. each.

Clotilde Soupert. P. The blooms are beautiful ivory-white, faintly tinted pink, and about the

Roses continued

size of a silver dollar, and produced in large clusters. 75 cts. each.

Colonel R. S. Williamson. Color satiny white with deep blush center; blooms large, of excellent habit and growth. \$1 each.

Crimson Queen. H.T. The grandest red Rose on our grounds. An unexcelled Dry-Climate Rose. The color is a most magnificent, rich, bright, velvety crimson. We count it the most beautiful Red Rose we have ever seen. The buds are long and of exquisite shape and the open flower is semi-double. Growth is strong and upright. It is a fine Rose for garden or cutting, as it produces its beautiful blooms on fine, long stems. It is as fine in the middle of the summer as in the cool months of fall. 75 cts. each.



Gorgeous Rose

Gorgeous. Flowers large and full, exquisitely formed and produced in endless profusion. Deep orange-yellow and heavily veined with reddish copper, the most charming and gorgeous coloring which has yet been introduced. \$1 each.

Etoile de France. H.T. The Gold Medal Rose of France. Flowers are very large and borne on good, long, stiff stems. Color a lovely shade of clear velvety red-crimson. Very fragrant and keeps well. 75 cts. each.

Etoile de Lyon. T. A yellow Rose of fine form and large size; very fragrant. 75 cts. each.

Eugene E. Marlitt. Exceptionally healthy vigorous and free-blooming. The flowers are large, very double; of a rich bright carmine with scarlet tones which do not fade in the hottest weather. It is quite hardy and fragrant. \$1 each.

F. R. Patzer. H.T. Blooms of this Rose are produced with great freedom on stiff stems, and are of large size and substance. Color is creamy buff, back of petals delicate, warm pink; as the petals reflex, the color become light orange-pink, forming a most charming combination. 75 cts. each.

Florence Forrester. Clear snow white with a lemon tinge; as the flowers age they become a pure white. The blooms are even larger than Paul Neyron. Its habits are absolutely perfect and the freedom with which it flowers is marvelous. It is sweetly perfumed. \$1 each.

Frau Karl Druschki. H.P. An extraordinarily strong grower; color is a marvelous white without a tinge of any other shade. 75 cts. each.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Is one of the grand old varieties, well known and popular. Grows well and is easy of culture. Its fragrance is lasting and delightful. Color dark red. 75 cts. each.

General MacArthur. H.T. Blooms at all times and flowers well all seasons. Color bright crimson-scarlet which does not fade. No fault can be found with either bud or open flower. 75 cts. each.

Helen Gould. H.T. Color is a rich, solid, bright pink; shape of buds is ideal, and when full blown petals reflex similar to Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. 75 cts. each.

Hermosa. Native of China. Of luxuriant growth, flowering constantly during summer and autumn. A pleasing shade of bright pink. 75 cts. each.

Hoosier Beauty. A very glowing, crimson scarlet rose. Very double. \$1 each.

Isabelle Sprunt. A hardy rose of a rich yellow color. Flowers freely. 75 cts. each.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. The blooms are of the largest size, highly perfumed. Color clear, imperial pink. 75 cts. each.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. The most beautiful white, everblooming Rose in existence. Color a most clear, shining, lustrous white, with just enough of the lemon cast in the center to make it perfect. It is positively the best white on our grounds. Handsome in bud or open flower. 75 cts. each.

Killarney Brilliant. H.T. The color is a very brilliant pink. A little darker than its parent. Is the best of the Killarney type. 75 cts. each.

Lady Alice Stanley. Color on outside of petals is a deep coral-rose, inside delicate flesh, suffused with bright pink. Remarkably attractive. Strong, vigorous grower. Should be in everyone's collection. \$1 each.

Lady Ashtown. H.T. Deep rose, shading to silvery pink, with touches of yellow at the base of the petals. Large, full and of fine form. Free and constant bloomer. A grand garden Rose much praised by all who see it. \$1 each.

Ophelia. H.T. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose. Large flowers of perfect shape are produced on large, thick stems and in great profusion. Keeps for a long time after being cut. A glorious Rose. Be sure to have Ophelia fixed in your memory. \$1 each.



Ophelia Rose

Lady Battersea. H.T. The Red Kaiserin. Its novelty and charm lie in its unusual coloring and its long, graceful buds, which are full and pointed and of a beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade. 75 cts. each.

Lady Hillingdon. Pointed bud of brilliant deep golden yellow. Hardy and free blooming. 75 cts. each.

La France. H.T. The old-time favorite. Color beautiful silvery pink; bloom very large and double, with a wonderful, refreshing fragrance. No Rose-garden is complete without it. \$1 each.

Laurent Carle. Color brilliant velvety carmine. Of excellent texture and hardy. 75 cts. each.

Marie Van Houtte. Canary yellow, deeper center. The border of the petals tipped with bright rose. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. H.T. Carmine-rose, shaded deepsalmon; long, pointed bud. This old and well-known Rose is one of the best we have for this climate. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H.T. This charming Rose is always in great demand. Color is a clear, bright, satiny pink. Flowers very large and extremely showy. Quite distinct. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. H.T. This is one of the finest Roses of its color we grow. Buds are long and pointed, deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings. Blooms large, petals immense. Opens very freely. A fine, upright grower of branching habit. We have a large supply of this fine Rose and want every one to include one in their order. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Segond Weber. H.T. The bud of this Rose is long and pointed, opening into enormous blooms. Texture is very thick and heavy; the form is peculiarly beautiful. Color is rosy salmon or flesh-pink. 75 cts. each.

Maman Cochet. T. The finest Rose that we have for cut-flowers. Color is light pink, shaded with salmon-yellow, outer petals splashed with bright rose. Extremely large and full. If you do not have this variety in your collection be sure be sure to include it this year. 75 cts. each.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. H.T. Rosy scarlet buds, opening reddish salmon, reverse side of petals rosy scarlet. Semi-double flowers with a fragrance of apple blossoms. 75 cts. each.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Coppery orange in the open buds, golden orange when partly developed, pinkish fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full fluffy rosette. Color effect of the whole flower is Indian yellow. 75 cts. each.

Mrs. Charles Bell. This new Rose will appeal to those who grow Roses out of doors. It may be described as a shell pink Radiance, and is a sport of that well known Rose. It has no characteristics which make it distinct from Radiance except that it is shell pink. \$1 each.

Mrs. George Shawyer. This wonderful new English Rose is one of the grandest on our grounds. The growth is upright, exceptionally strong and vigorous. The stems are almost thornless, very long, stiff, and surmounted by most wonderful rosy pink blooms of the largest size. The buds when about half blown are so wonderful that words cannot describe them. The green and dark brown foliage is beautiful, making it altogether a truly magnificent Rose. \$1 each.

Papa Contier. T. A splendid grower, making a shapely and handsome bush. Produces the most perfect-shaped, lovely buds, and if the deepest glowing crimson. 75 cts. each.

Paul Neyron. H.P. This is claimed to be the largest Rose grown. The flowers are deep rose,

produced on long, almost thornless stems. 75 cts. each.

President Taft. H.T. It has a shining, intense deep pink color possessed by no other Rose. Is a fine grower, free bloomer, of good size and form. Without question, one of the best of all pink Roses. 75 cents each.

Radiance. H.T. Of all the pink Roses on our grounds Radiance is the truly Dry-Climate pink. Our Mr. Langers says that this is without a doubt the finest Rose we grow of its color. In the open ground it is the first to bloom in the spring and last to bloom in the fall. The sun's hottest rays in mid-summer have no terrors for Radiance. It blooms as beautifully and profusely as any other time of the year. Equally good for cutting and bedding. The buds are perfect, and of deep rose-color. As the flower expands, the inside of the petals is light carmine-pink with the outside deep rose-pink. Petals are cupped; form is fine; largest size and full. 75 cents each.



Sunburst Rose

Sunburst. H.T. This Rose stands head and shoulders above all others of its color. It has long, pointed buds and lovely blooms. Of orange-copper or golden orange and golden yellow, with edges of petals lighter—all intense shades extremely brilliant in effect. It creates a sensation wherever shown. Sunburst simply never stops blooming.

The hotter it gets the more it blooms, and, unlike other Roses of its color, it keeps its color no matter how hot the sun's rays may be. It sends down into the earth on long tap-root. A truly Dry-Climate yellow. Don't fail to add a number of Sunbursts to your collection, and do not confound it with Sunset or other yellows of similar name. Sunburst has no superior. 75 cts. each.

Red Radiance. H.T. This wonderful new Rose is a sport of Radiance and has all of the superfine qualities of its parent, but in color is a dazzling crimson-scarlet. The large, globular flowers are a wonderful sight. It is perfectly hardy in this climate and should be added to every collection. \$1 each.

Rhea Reid. H.T. Flowers large and double; free-blooming exquisitely fragrant; rich, dark, velvety red, 75 cts. each.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. T. Color apricot-yellow, blended with coppery yellow, long bud, opening to large, full flower. 75 cts. each.

Tipperary. In color an attractive shade of soft, golden yellow in the bud and half developed flower. Its freedom of flowering and its habit of growth will make it one of the most desirable Roses of its color. \$1 each.

The Bride. T. White with tinge of pink. Large, full, and of perfect form. An old favorite. 75 cts. ea.

Ulrich Brunner. H. P. Cherry-red; of immense size, fine form and most effective in the garden. Should be in everyone's collection. 75 cts. each.

Wellesley. H.T. Color is a beautiful shade of pink, the outside of the petals being very bright in color, with silvery reverse. An excellent Rose. 75 cents each.

White La France (Augustine Guinoisseau). T. Beautiful, light fawn-color, almost white. In every other respect resembles La France. 75 cts. each.

White Maman Cochet. T. A sport from Maman Cochet, with creamy white flowers faintly tinted with blush. Long and pointed buds opening to large flowers. An exceedingly pretty variety that is highly recommended. 75 cts. each.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. P. A single-flowering variety of great beauty. The flowers are of enormous size, and a lovely shade of rosy pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. They are borne in immense bunches and last a long time. 75 cts. ea.

Beauty of Glazenwood (Gold of Ophir). N. Flowers are a combination of copper, carmine and salmon-yellow, and are produced in wonderful profusion during the spring months. Very rapid-growing Climber, with excellent foliage. \$1 each.

Climbing American Beauty. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit; perfectly hardy. \$1 each.

Climbing Baby Rambler. A climbing form of Baby Rambler, embracing all its good qualities. Blooms profusely throughout the season. Everyone should add this beautiful climber to his collection. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht. H.T. Most beautiful Climber. Color solid cerise-pink. Lovely in bud and flower. Bloom of good size and quite full. Fragrant; of strong, climbing habit. 75 cts. ea.

Climbing Bride (Ruth Vesta). T. Identical with The Bride in all ways except in its vigorous, climbing habit. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Caroline Testout. H.T. Sport from bush Rose of the same name. Color is solid cerise-

pink, and does not fade. Bloom is large and fragrant. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Cecile Brunner. Extremely vigorous Climber. Rosy pink on rich, creamy white. A valuable addition to Climbing Roses. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Killarney. H.T. Exact counterpart of Killarney in every respect except that it is of vigorous climbing habit. The color of this Rose is deep shell-pink. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. This is one of the finest Climbing Roses. One of the best bloomers, and is perfectly hardy. Flowers perfect in shape and very fragrant. Lasting qualities remarkable. A clear white. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Papa Gontier. T. Climbing sport of Papa Gontier, retaining its free-flowering and other meritorious qualities that have made that Rose a favorite with many. Color rich a red. A Beauty. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Richmond. H.T. A sport of Richmond, and in all respects identical except growth. The growth is vigorous and of true climbing character. On account of its unique color and free-flowering habit it is an important addition to the climbing Rose section. Color, pure rich scarlet. \$1 each.

Climbing Souvenir de La Malmaison. Clear flesh, edged with blush. Large, very double; deliciously scented. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Souvenir de Wootton. A rampant Climber, bearing deep crimson flowers of the largest size. Extra fine. 75 cts. each.

Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella. Sulphur yellow, deeper center, large and double. 75 cts. each.

Double White Cherokee. N. Blooms pure white and in large clusters. Very hardy with good heavy foliage. 75 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the best Climbing Roses we have. Flowers beautiful pink, borne in pink, borne in large clusters of small, double blooms. Very sweetly scented. 75 cts. each.

Lamarque. N. White, shaded lemon. Large; very sweet-scented. A rampant grower. An excellent variety. 75 cts. each.

Marechal Niel. N. This is an old standby to every lover of Roses. We have never been able to grow enough to nearly supply the demand, but this year have an extra-large, fine stock. The flowers are immense and of deep golden yellow with a tea fragrance. A fine climbing sort. \$1 each.

Red Dorothy Perkins, (Excelsa). This Rose is nearly evergreen, which should give it a place in every garden. Flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet. Is very ornamental, and is going to take the place of Crimson Rambler when it is better known. We highly recommend this variety. \$1 each.

Reve D' Or, or Golden Chain. Buff yellow very free-bloomer. Very pretty. Strong grower, will do well in any situation. 75 cts. each.

White Dorothy Perkins. This Rose has no rival as a white climber. It is even superior to Dorothy Perkins. Strong and hardy. 75 cts. each.

Yellow Rambler. Bright yellow. Flowers produced in pyramid clusters. 75 cts. each.

SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS

This department of our business has grown enormously in the past year. We are now growing in great quantity the bedding plants best suited to this country. Since most of the varieties listed below are very difficult to grow from seed, our customers will find it to their advantage to buy the plants already to set out. The plants are vigorous and hardy, twice transplanted. It is not advisable to ship these plants by mail. They carry very much better by express. We will mail them only at the purchaser's risk. Weight per dozen packed for mailing about 12 ounces.

Price are not Prepaid

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). These thrive in almost any soil and do well either in the full sun or where partially shaded. Will start blooming early in the spring and continue until the hardest frost. Flowers are fine for cutting and are unsurpassed for bedding or borders. Height 1 to 2 feet. Assorted colors, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Asters. Should be set out after April 1, and do best when planted in shady locations. Are produced in a great variety of classes and an almost endless number of colors. Fine for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Carnations. Our plants of these popular flowers are unsurpassable. Grown entirely from cuttings. Should be planted 12 to 18 inches apart in rich soil. White, red, or pink, separate colors or mixed. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Chrysanthemums. We grow only the best varieties of this beautiful autumn-blooming flower. When large blooms are wanted, all the buds but one should be removed from each plant. Plants ready in April. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Daisy, Shasta. A fine perennial bearing large white single blossoms with yellow centers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Geraniums. Our Geraniums are grown entirely from cuttings. Well-rooted plants in assorted or straight colors. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hollyhocks. Hardy perennials of upright stately growth, 5 to 8 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Moon Vine. Very vigorous summer climber, growing to a height of from 30 to 50 feet. Covered every night with wax-like flowers. Tender annual. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Petunias. One of the most heat resistant flowers we have. Excellent for massing. Assorted colors. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Pansies. Pansies should be planted only in entirely shaded locations. Should be sprayed twice daily during the hottest weather. Choice large-flowering varieties. Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Snapdragons. See Antirrhinum.

Verbenas. Very best bedding plant we have. Flowers freely nearly the entire year. Assorted colors. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

Violets, Sweet-scented. Blooms freely all winter. Should be grown in shady locations and rich soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

On the following pages we list various shade and fruit trees, ornamentals, etc., which we have found by experience do best in the arid Southwest. These are Arizona-grown, and therefore well adapted to the conditions prevailing in this **dry climate**. They have excellent root-systems, a most essential characteristic; are strong, hardy and vigorous. Our nursery stock is thoroughly inspected by a state horticultural inspector before it leaves the nursery. This is of decided advantage to the purchaser, since it means that the stock will not be delayed while in transit for the purpose of inspection, as is the case with shipments coming from points outside the state. When a shipment of nursery stock is opened by the inspector, in either express or freight office, the trees dry out considerably, which injures them more or less. Inspection before packing, as is done in our nursery, means that trees shipped to points within the state reach their destination in perfect condition. **Important planting instructions on page 61.**

DRY-CLIMATE DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Deciduous trees are those which shed their leaves in winter. They should be set out from January to March, inclusive, depending on the section of the country. The greater the elevation the later they may be planted.

The method of preparing the trees hole, especially in hard ground, such as caliche, is with the use of dynamite. By this method the ground is loosened for many feet around, thus allowing the roots to spread in every direction. In any case, the hole should be dug through the hard top-soil to the loose ground in order to provide the proper drainage. The hole should be from 4 to 5 feet in diameter, and the best soil obtainable should be used for filling. **Under no circumstances should fresh or new manure ever be placed in the holes.** After the hole is about three-quarters filled with soil, water should be put in to settle the earth around the roots, then put in the remaining soil. Water should be applied often enough to keep the soil moist. However, care must be taken not to apply too much water, as this sours the ground and causes the roots to decay. A large basin must be made around each tree for irrigating.

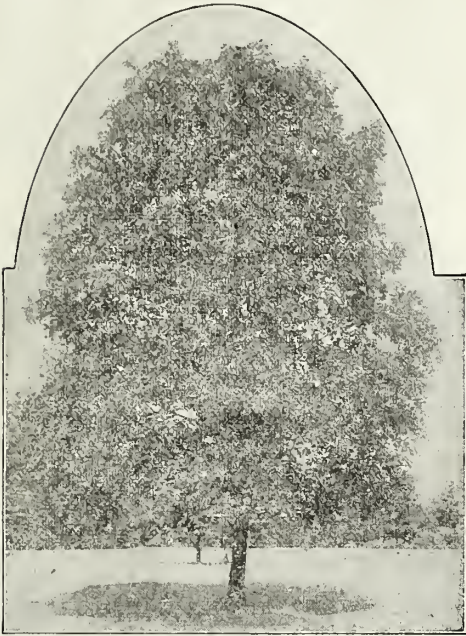
We usually cut back the larger trees and they are ready to plant when you receive them. However, we do not cut back the fruit trees or shrubs, and it is very important that these be pruned back from one-third to one-half before or immediately after planting.

COTTONWOOD, Thornber. New variety of Cottonwood introduced by Prof. J. J. Thornber of the University of Arizona. Bark is pure silvery white. It is the fastest growing tree for our climate, and a very few years after planting it becomes a very fine, large tree which will provide

an abundance of shade. Bears no cotton, which makes it very much more desirable than the old cotton-bearing tree. Foliage is dense, making the tree invaluable where quick shade is wanted. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$3 each.

Dry-climate Deciduous Trees continued.

ELDER, Native Mexican. This tree grows all winter, becoming green at Christmas. Has an abundance of white flowers in the spring. 2-yr. trees, \$1.50 each.



Arizona Ash

ASH, Arizona. Native of Arizona, used largely through the arid West as shade and street trees. Stands the heat and dryness remarkably well. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

BOX ELDER. Rapid-growing tree with rather dense, light green foliage. \$1 to \$2 each.

LOCUST, Black. This is a quick-growing, hardy tree, which blooms freely during the spring months. Very suitable for this section of the country. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

MULBERRY, Downing. This is one of the best Mulberries for fruit. A rapid grower and makes a good shade tree. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

Russian. This is the best Mulberry for shade. Has large leaves, a spreading head, is very hardy and quick growing. Very drought resistant. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

Mulberry, Non-Fruiting. There has been such an insistent demand for these trees that we have secured a number this year for those who wanted to try them. We are not prepared to say as to whether or not they will give satisfaction in this locality, though they are grown extensively in other parts of the country. The trees we are offering are not of our own growing. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 to \$2 each.

MULBERRY, Kingan's Fruitless. We have produced this tree, by grafting an absolutely fruitless variety which is growing in the yard of S. L. Kingan of this city, on to the stock of the Russian Mulberry. The leaves are large, foliage very dense, forming a compact head, which makes it not only valuable as a shade tree but also very ornamental. It is very hardy, grows rapidly and is in every way desirable. In the spring it has a few blossoms but positively no fruit or berries. \$2 to \$3 each.

POPLAR, Lombardy. A tree of compact, upright growth, with dense, bright green foliage and large leaves. Grows very rapidly, and requires considerable water. One of the best trees to plant for wind-breaks. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

Poplar Silver. Has large, glossy leaves, green above, silver on the under side. Growth similar to the Lombardy but foliage not so dense. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

Balm of Gilead. This tree differs from the other Poplars in that it has a large, spreading head and leaves, making it quite useful for shade. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

Carolina. An upright-growing tree, with pyramidal head; large, glossy, deep green leaves. A rapid grower and a very popular variety for street planting. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. This one of the most beautiful shade trees. A very rapid grower, with very dense, dark green foliage and umbrella-shaped head, giving an abundant shade all summer. Especially well adapted to our climate and very popular. Fine for street planting, or any place where shade in abundance is desired. 1- to 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

UMBRELLA CHINA. Commonly known as China Berry. This tree is practically the same as the Texas Umbrella, except that the head does not grow so compact. It grows much more rapidly than the Texas and is considerably taller. The head, while spreading, at the same time produces a fine shade. We can recommend this tree for rapid growth. \$1 to \$2 each.

WALNUT, Native. Very similar to Black Walnut, but a native of this country. In the mountains of Arizona it grows wild. A large, spreading tree with dense foliage, making it useful for shade. Very hardy and drought-resistant. 3-yr. trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

These trees are very fine for lawn decoration and are used largely for providing shade in poultry-yards.

WEeping MULBERRY. Its long, slender branches curve gracefully to the ground, forming a dense, umbrella shaped head. They are easily grown and not particular as to environment. \$2 to \$3 each.

WEeping WILLOW. Large, spreading top and long pendulous branches. Fine, large trees. \$1 and \$2 each.

DRY-CLIMATE EVERGREEN TREES

ARBORVITAE (Thuya). One of the most beautiful, compact, ornamental shrubs. Suitable for cemeteries and narrow corners of beds where slow growth is desired. Balled, \$2 to \$4 each.

CYPRESS, Arizona. Splendid native ornamental tree of pyramidal habit. Never damaged by frost. Foliage bluish green. Balled, \$2 to \$5 each.

Italian, or Pillar. This is a favorite for planting in cemeteries, or at the entrance of driveways or walks. Branches are erect and grow close to the trunk. Foliage dark green. Balled, 3 to 7 feet, \$2 to \$5 each.

EUCALYPTUS. We list only two varieties of the Eucalyptus, the best two for our climate. For varieties not listed here, write us.

rudis (Desert Gum). This is the most used variety and very valuable for arid regions; in fact, it is unsurpassed by any other variety for withstanding heat, cold or wind. Attains a height of 100 feet. In cans, 50 cts. to \$1.50 each.

rostrata (Red Gum). Timber is unsurpassed for durability. It is used extensively for railroad ties. Attains a height of 200 feet. From 1½ to 2½ ft., in cans, 50 cts. to \$1.50 each. Write for prices on large quantities.

LOQUAT. A low-growing Japanese fruit tree with large, rough, glaucous leaves. In our immediate vicinity fruit does not mature. Tree is very ornamental. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.

MAGNOLIA. The stateliness of form and lavish yield of immense, fragrant, white flowers place this magnificent tree in the foremost rank of the evergreen ornamentals. Hardy; does well in this vicinity. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.50 ea.

PEPPER TREE. One of the most attractive trees we have. It often grows to a height of 50 feet. Without doubt the most popular evergreen tree in the Southwest. The drooping, feathery foliage makes it one of the most beautiful of ornamental shade trees. In cans, 1- and 2-yr., \$1.50 and \$2 ea.

DRY-CLIMATE ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). These are the most beautiful shrubs we have to offer. They bear flowers in great profusion and bloom freely from June to frost, when scarcely any other shrub is in bloom. Flowers are both single and double and of various brilliant and striking colors. We can supply them in Single Pure White, Double White, Double Pink, Double Violet. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

BURNING BUSH (*Crataegus Pyracantha*). A thick, thorny shrub; foliage small, rich, bronzy, glossy green color; white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries persisting all winter. Very hardy, and withstands the coldest weather. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3 each.

CAPE MYRTLE. Splendid flowering shrub, very desirable on account of blooming during summer months, when few other trees are in bloom. Flowers are beautifully crimped and are produced in large panicles at the end of each branch. The pink Cape Myrtle is the best variety for hot, dry climates. Flowers pink; blooms profusely during the hottest weather. Field-grown 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

EUONYMUS japonicus. An evergreen of dense, upright growth; leaves dark, lustrous green. Very effective, and of easy culture. Potted, 75 cts. to \$2 each.

LEMON VERBENA. A fast-growing shrub with delightfully fragrant foliage. It bears minute flowers in delicate, pyramidal spikes. 2 to 5 ft., 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

LILACS. Pure White or purple. No planting is complete without these hardy old favorites. The rich dark green foliage make the shrub most attractive when not in bloom. 75 cts. to \$1.50 ea.

OLEANDER. This is a well-known and popular flowering shrub which does well in our climate. We have the best varieties, both double and single, in Red, White and Pink. \$1 to \$2.50 each

PAMPAS GRASS. This hardy ornamental grass is of the easiest culture. When in full bloom the bright silvery plumes show off to great advantage and form a beautiful and attractive plant, \$1 each.

PITTOSPORUM. Very ornamental, bright-foliated evergreen plant. Potted, 75 cts. to \$2 each.

POMEGRANATE, Flowering. Very handsome shrub with shining green leaves and large, double, red or white flowers. 75 cts to \$1.50 each.

PRIVET, California. Best of all evergreen hedge plants, with shining green foliage. Does well in our climate and deserves to be planted extensively wherever a hedge is desired. \$10 to \$20 per 100.

Japanese. This variety remains entirely green throughout the year. Has larger leaves and does not turn black as does the California during the very coldest weather. The plant can be grown into very beautiful shrubs if planted singly. \$15 to \$25 per 100.

SPIRAEA Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). Charming garden shrub of moderate size. White flowers are borne in great profusion in the spring. 7. cts. each.

TAMARISK. Very hardy shrub with fine, feathery foliage. Bears small pink flowers. \$1 each.

DRY-CLIMATE CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

ANTIGONON leptopus (Queen's Wreath; Mountain Rose). An exquisite climber from Central Mexico, bearing in great profusion most beautiful, vivid rose-colored flowers in racemes 2 feet long. It often grows 30 to 40 feet in a season. Does especially well in Arizona. The vines are killed to the ground by frost, but it quickly shoots up in the spring and develops its flowers from June until frost. 50 cts. each.

ENGLISH IVY EVERGREEN. This variety clings loosely, without any assistance, to a stone wall or other flat surface. Succeeds best when planted in the shade. 50 cts. each.

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vines). Of vigorous growth, free-blooming and rich in color; long tubular flowers. Large strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Tweediana. This a very beautiful evergreen vine which will cling to walls without support. A rapid grower which will climb 30 feet or more. 75 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLE, Halls Japan. A vigorous, evergreen climber. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Plants from 4-in. pots. 50 cts. each.

JASMINE. Yellow flowers. Semi-climber. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

MADEIRA VINE. Very beautiful, rapid-growing vine with thick, dark green leaves; very fragrant white flowers. Fine tubers, 25 cts. each, 50 cts. for three.

WISTARIA. Universally admired. Growth is extremely rapid, attaining a height of 40 feet in a few years. Has dense clusters of purple or white flowers. Large, strong roots, 75 cts. each.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. One of the most valuable of climbing vines. Once the plants are well started and firmly rooted they thrive with but little water and care. Leaves are large and green, changing to a brilliant scarlet in the fall. 50 cts. each.

BOSTON IVY. Beautiful vine, clinging without support. Deciduous. 50 cts. each.

DRY-CLIMATE FERNS AND POTTED PLANTS

ASPARAGUS plumosus. Most valuable decorative plant grown. Has fine, feathery foliage and is of deep green color. Easily grown and very beautiful. 6-in. pots, \$1.25 each.

Sprengeri. One of the best varieties for growing in hanging-baskets. Fronds are long and of rich shade of green. Very hardy and withstands dry atmosphere. 6-in. pots, \$1.50 each.

BOSTON FERN. Has long, broad, arching fronds, and is a decided favorite. 5-in. pots, \$2, 6-in pots, \$3.50.

COLEUS. The foliage of this plant is of many colors. Leaves are striped and variegated. 50 cts. to \$2.50 each.

CYCLAMEN. One of the finest plants for house culture. Flowers beautiful. Very ornamental for winter or spring flowering. Assorted colors. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

DRY-CLIMATE PALMS

KENTIA Belmoreana. This fine Palm is very valuable for house decoration. Its leaves are pinnate, dark green and is very elegant and

graceful in habit, withstanding house conditions successfully. In 5-in. and 6-in. pots, \$3.50 to \$7.50 each.

PHOENIX canariensis (Canary Island Palm). This is easily the best Palm for general planting. Very appropriate as an ornament for the porch or other decoration, being a slow grower in pots and tubs. When given room in the ground it grows rapidly and forms a magnificent, spreading Palm, very distinctive and dignified in appearance. It is very hardy and will withstand the conditions of this section very successfully. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

WASHINGTONIA filifera (California Fan Palm). Very hardy-growing Fan Palm. One of the best for this immediate vicinity on account of its ability to withstand much frost. Grows very rapidly and at the edges of its leaves are produced many thread-like filaments. Balled, 2 to 3-yr., \$2 to \$5 each.

DRY-CLIMATE FRUITS

DECIDUOUS

In Ordering State Whether or Not We may Substitute if Necessary

ALMONDS

Both Varieties 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each

I. X. L. Nut large, generally single kernels, soft shell. Tree is a strong, upright grower. One of the most popular varieties.

Jordan. The largest, sweetest and finest-flavored of all the Almonds. Kernels are long, plump and have thin skin.

APPLES

No fruit of late years has commanded wider attention than the Apple. In many of the mountain valleys of our state it finds congenial conditions and, when properly managed, invariably gives good returns. It has been found that the red varieties do best in the higher altitudes, while the green and yellow sorts thrive better in the lower altitudes. We offer a variety of sorts which are best adapted to conditions in the arid Southwest.

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Arkansas Black. Medium to large, somewhat conical; color is beautiful maroon over yellow ground; flesh firm, fine-grained and juicy; keeps well.

Gravenstein. Very large, striped, roundish Apple of the first quality. Tree remarkably rapid and erect in growth, and very productive. August.

Jonathan. Medium-sized, conical; yellow and red; flesh tender, juicy and rich. Very productive. One of the best early winter sorts. October to December.

Missouri Pippin (Stone's Eureka). Large round; yellow splashed with red. Of very fine flavor and a popular market sort. November.

Rhode Island Greening. A well-known variety that succeeds well in the Southwest. Fruit very large, round; subacid, rich-flavored. October to November.

Red Astrachan. Large; nearly covered with deep crimson; handsome; juicy with rich acid flavor. Very productive. July.

Yellow Bellflower. Large; yellow; flesh crisp and juicy. An excellent and valuable variety. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. Adapts itself to all parts of the country. October.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium, oblong; greenish yellow; tender, juicy, highly flavored. Good bearer. November.



Delicious Apple

Delicious. A magnificent new and scarce variety, of fine appearance and delightful flavor; brilliant red; of large size, rather conical in form. Tree has good, strong habit of growth and excellent bearing qualities.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; subacid, excellent quality. Tree bears abundantly. Favorite market variety in the West. November.

Winter Banana. Fruit very large, perfect in form; golden yellow, beautifully shaded with red; flesh yellow and fine-grained; rich aromatic flavor. Of strongest growth and very hardy. Best winter Apple for general planting in the warm valleys of the Southwest. September.

CRAB-APPLE

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Hyslop. Popular variety on account of its size,

beauty and hardness. Fruit deep crimson, covered with blue bloom.

Transcendent. The best of all the Crabs for general use. Trees vigorous and productive.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most delicious and richly flavored fruits we possess. Ripens before either the peach or the plum.

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Blenheim. Fruit large, oval, orange-colored; flesh rich and juicy. Ripens in June.

Moorpark. Large; greenish yellow, brownish red on the sunny side, marked with numerous specks and dots. Fruit is of the finest flavor and quality of any Apricot grown, but is rather shy bearer. August.

Newcastle Early. Medium size, round. The best early variety. Ripens in May.

Royal. Medium size, oval; skin brownish yellow; flesh yellow and sweet, with rich flavor. Exceedingly productive. June.

CHERRIES

There are few finer fruits than Cherries, and when planted in suitable localities they yield good crops. In the higher altitudes in the mountainous section of this state they succeed admirably, but we cannot recommend them for the lower altitudes.

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish black; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, upright grower.

English Morello. Large; dark red; tender and juicy. Trees are smaller and more bushy than the Tartarian or Royal Inn.

Early Richmond. An early, red, subacid Cherry.

Royal Inn. Magnificent Cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Tree erect grower.

Bing. Fruit large; dark brown or black; very fine. Late. A good shipping variety.

FIGS

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Brown Turkey. An excellent Fig for marketing, ripening early; of large size; color violet-brown.

Mission. A well-known California black Fig. Tree is a very strong grower and good fruiter. Leading black variety for shipping and drying.

White Adraitic. Large; skin greenish yellow; flesh reddish. Tree a strong grower and prolific.

PEACHES

The Peach is not over-particular in its demand for soils and climatic conditions, doing well in any situation that will grow ordinary farm crops. Nursery stock on being transferred to the orchard row should be pruned low.

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, with red blush. Flesh melting, juicy and sweet. June.

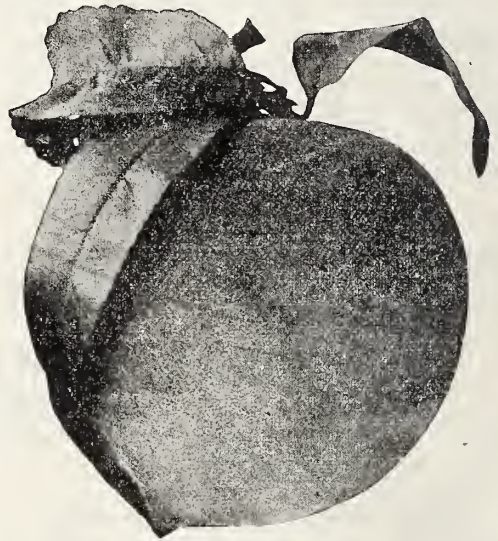
Champion. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; freestone. July.

Early Crawford. Well-known yellow Peach of fine quality. Tree vigorous and prolific. July.

J. H. Hale. Color rich golden yellow, covered with carmine; skin thick and smooth. A perfect

freestone. The flavor is excellent; flesh dark yellow, fine-grained, and firm.

Late Crawford. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent. Freestone. An old popular variety. August.



Elberta Peach

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheeks; juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Tree grows strong and healthy and very productive. One of the best paying varieties for the Southwest. August.

Mayflower. This Peach is absolutely red all over, even before it gets ripe enough to ship. Carries to market in fine shape and sells well and is the only early Peach that is well colored. Inclined to overbear; should always be thinned. May.

Phillips Cling. Fine; large; yellow; flesh firm. Clear yellow to the pit, of finest texture. Best of all clings for canning purposes. September.

Salway. Large, round; skin creamy yellow; sweet and rich flavor. Freestone. Bears heavily and regularly. September.

White Heath Cling. Creamy white, blush on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, and delicious. September.

NECTARINES

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each

Advance. Valuable early variety, ripening in July. Skin green, blotched with red and brown on the sunny side; flesh greenish white and sugary fruit large and round. Its earliness renders it valuable for either commercial or family use. July.

Stanwick. One of the leading varieties. Large size; flesh white, tender, juicy and of delicious flavor skin greenish white, shaded with reddish purple. Prime table variety, especially for fine family use. Tree is very thrifty and prolific. August.

PEARS

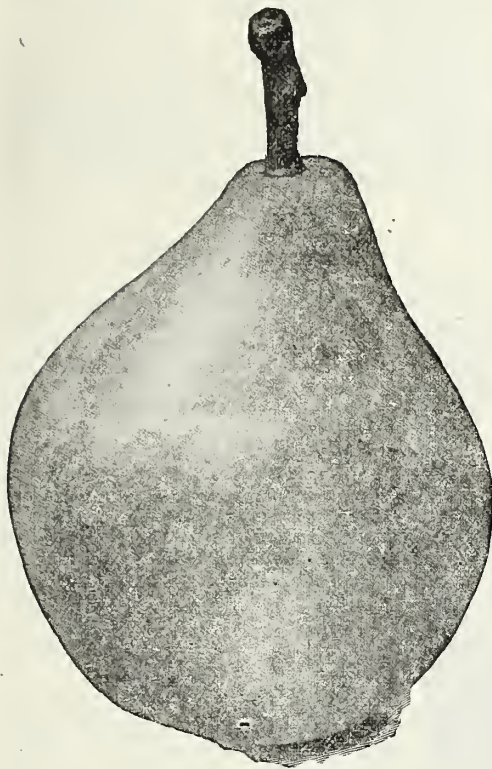
4 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$0. for 10

Bartlett. One of the most popular varieties. Fruit large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. Tree a vigorous grower; bears abundantly. Ripens early.

Flemish Beauty. A large, beautiful, melting, sweet Pear; strong grower and fruitful. An old standard variety.

Kieffer. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting with pronounced quince flavor. Suffers from blight less than any other variety.

Winter Bartlett. Large; skin yellow, with blush. Similar in form and quality to the Bartlett. Ripens three or four months later.



Winter Nellis Pear

Winter Nellis. Medium size; dull russet; flesh melting and buttery, with rich flavor. Tree is slender irregular, but free grower. Bears heavily and regularly. One of the best early winter Pears.

PLUMS

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Burbank. Medium to large; round; yellow dots and lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow. Tree vigorous. July.

Climax. Very large, heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow and of fine flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Extremely early, ripening in early July.

Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart.

Satsuma. Well-known bloom Plum. Has a pleasant flavor and red flesh; medium to large; round and has a remarkably small stone.

Wickson. Largest of all the Plums. Flesh fine; deep amber-yellow. A very handsome and well-flavored variety. Valuable for canning and shipping.

PRUNES

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

French Prune. Medium size, oval; skin purple; flesh rich and very sweet. The variety most extensively used for drying.

Sugar Prune. Fruit very large; skin tender, dark purple, covered with white bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sugary.

POMEGRANATE

75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Wonderful. New variety. Large; highly colored; pulp richly colored, of good flavor; very fine. Ripens late.

QUINCE

Does exceptionally well in our climate, and very desirable for sauces and preserves.

4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish, with short neck; greenish yellow. This is the variety most largely cultivated.

OLIVES

A large part of Arizona is splendidly adapted to the growing of Olives on an extensive commercial scale, and Olive-orchards are now being planted in greater acreage than ever before. Within the last few years the consumption of ripe Olives has increased a great many hundred per cent, which provides a much more extensive market for this fruit than was to be found a few years ago. The Olive tree is an evergreen.

4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Manzanillo. One of the best pickling Olives. Tree is a free grower, and is the most prolific bearer of the larger-sized Olives. Fruit is very large, purplish black, with light-colored specks. Ripens fully two weeks before the Mission, thus avoiding early frosts. As an oil-producing Olive it is unexcelled.

Mission. An old standard sort. Extensively cultivated. Fruit medium to large and makes an excellent pickle.

WALNUTS

We have to offer this year a very limited number of Walnuts grafted on native Arizona stock. It has been proven that the English Walnut will grow in this country very successfully on native Arizona roots. While we do not have enough of these trees to offer them in commercial quantities we have a sufficient number so that all of our customers may procure one or two for their back yards. These trees are not only productive but are very ornamental, have a large spreading head, dense foliage therefore valuable for shade. As they are all grafted five or six feet above the ground, care must be taken to remove all shoots that come out below the grafts. We can furnish Franquette, Mayette and Eurekas. Price \$5 each.

DRY-CLIMATE BERRY FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Crandall's Early. One of the earliest to ripen and has long fruiting season. Strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Berries firm and of good size and form, and rich black color. Flavor of the best. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Himalaya Giant. Must be trained on a trellis and pruned well during the winter months. Strong grower, canes sometimes reaching 40 feet. Prolific bearer. Berries have but few seeds, and are good shippers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Mammoth. A rampant grower, sometimes attaining a growth of 20 feet in one season. Foliage heavy and of deep green color. Fruit very large and long, surpassing all other Blackberries in size and flavor. Early and very productive. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

GRAPES

Of all fruits, Grapes are the most certain in bearing qualities. Their culture in Arizona is assuming great importance, and it will not be long until we shall see an immense acreage planted to this fruit. No home garden is complete without a few of the choice varieties.

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. Quantity prices on application

Emperor. Oval shape, reddish in color and valuable as a table Grape.

Flame Tokay. Bunches and berries very large; pale red with bloom; flesh firm and sweet. A good shipper.

Malaga. One of the best table Grapes. Vine a strong grower and very productive. Bunches very large and compact. Berries large, oval and yellowish green, fleshy.

Mission. Berries medium, round, black, sweet; bunches large and loose.

Muscat of Alexandria. A white raisin Grape, planted very extensively in California. Bunches large and loose; berry oval. One of the richest flavored of all Grapes. For raisins, table and wine.

Concord. This is the most widely known and popular of the American varieties. Produces large clusters of berries of good size and a quality unsurpassed.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert. The best known of the red Raspberries. Large, conical; deep crimson; firm and of finest flavor. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Cumberland. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous. Very productive. The best variety of black Raspberry. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

CURRENT

Cherry. Vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated. Berries unusually large, deep red. 40 cts. each, 3.50 for \$10.

Fay's Prolific. Very productive, with long branches covered with large, rich red fruit. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

DEWBERRY

The best of the trailing Blackberries. Points in its favor are early ripening and productiveness. 20 cents each, \$1.50 for 10.

GOOSEBERRY

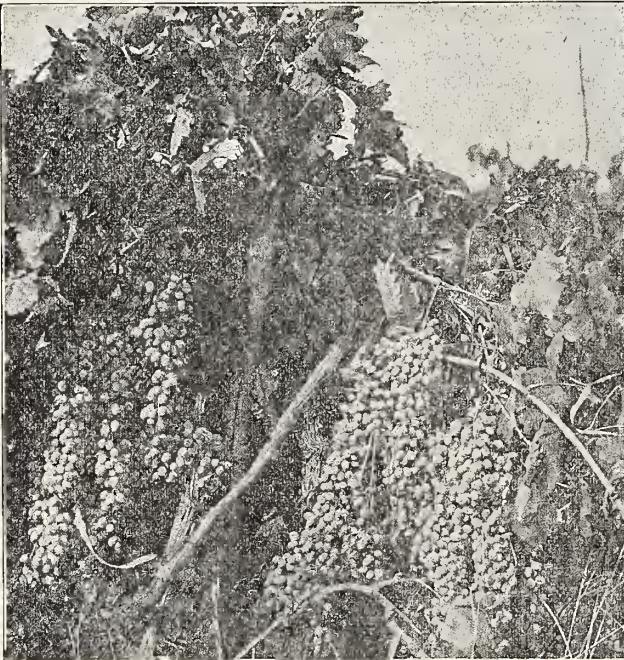
Downing. Fruit large; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy and good. Plant vigorous and prolific. The old standard variety. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

LOGANBERRY

Rich purplish red with a very pleasant vinous flavor. Should be grown on a low trellis. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

STRAWBERRIES

Arizona Everbearing. Berries very large and handsome. For warm, dry, interior valleys this variety is highly recommended on account of its hardiness, vigorous growth and abundant foliage. By far the best variety for Arizona and should be in every garden. Ripens early. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.



Thompson Seedless Grapes

Thompson Seedless. Oval, greenish yellow, seedless. Thin-skinned; good but not strong-flavored. Bunches very large. Valuable for table use. Ripens early.

Black Cornichon. Bunches long and loose; berries oval. Skin thick, covered with bloom. Firm and of good quality. One of the best late shipping Grapes.

Strawberries continued

Brandywine. A good shipping variety. Glossy, red berries. firm and of excellent quality. Ripens midseason to late. Fine for home- or market-garden. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Excelsior. Per. The very earliest berry grown and one everyone should grow if they want early berries. A good plant-maker and stands the dry summers well. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

INSECTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, GARDEN REQUISITES

INSECT DESTROYERS

Prices not prepaid

Ant Exterminator, Talbot's. A non-poisonous powder, by far the best thing of its kind that has ever been placed on the market for the extermination of ants. It dissolves the outer coating of the ant's body, thus destroying the respiratory cells. 4-oz. can 25 cts., 8-oz. can 50 cts., lb. can \$1.

Arsenate of Lead. (Dry). A new arsenic spray for caterpillars, codlin-moth, June bugs, etc. Can readily be seen when applying. Sticks to leaves and does not burn the foliage. Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. Lb. can 85 cents, 5-lb. can \$3.75.

Bordeaux Mixture. Best and most generally used spray for blight, mildew, curled leaf, pear scab, etc. All prepared and ready for use. Dry form, lb. 75 cents.

Black-Leaf 40. (Liquid). The best spray for aphid on melon and cucumber vines. It is tobacco extract; 40 per cent of it is pure nicotine. Oz. 35 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.25, 2 lbs. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$15.50.

Fish Oil Soap with Tobacco. Kills sucking insects on rose bushes, plants, vines, trees and shrubs. Lb. box 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2, not prepaid.

Kerosene Emulsion. Ready to use. Will kill scale, green lice and other pests that suck. Makes 25 gallons of spray. Pt. 50 cts., qt. can 75 cts.

Paris Green. In cans. Pure, poisonous. Kill caterpillars, potato bugs and all bugs that chew leaves. 1/4 lb. 40 cts., 1/2 lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Roach Exterminator, Talbot's. A non-poisonous, odorless powder for the extermination of cockroaches. One to two applications of it placed in the haunts of the roaches, and they are gone. 4-oz. can 25 cts., 8-oz. can 50 cts., lb. can \$1.

Powdered Tobacco. A cheap remedy for many worms and lice on cabbage, squash, melons, etc. It is very fine, sticks well to the leaves, and is strong in nicotine. -1lb. pkg. 35 cts. Postage Extra.

Water Glass. For preserving eggs. One quart makes sufficient solution for twelve dozen eggs. Qt. 75 cts. Postage Extra.

Scale Killer. For spraying against San Jose and oyster shell scale. Properly applied, it kills them. Qt. 65 cts. Postage Extra.

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Recommended for rot, scale, fungi rust, and scab. Qt. 60 cts. Postage Extra.

Plant Tablets. A powerful odorless plant invigorator. Their use promotes luxuriant growth of branch, leaf, and flower. Trial size, 15 cts., 100 tablets, 35 cents.

Cutworm Killer Powder. This preparation is and sure in effect and non-poisonous to domestic animals. It is so alluring to cutworms that they are irresistibly attracted to it and eat it in preference to any vegetation. Dead Cutworms will be seen wherever there are cutworms and Cutworm Killer has been used. One pound is suffi-

cient for 175 plants, when in hills, and 150 linear feet of plants when in rows. 1 lb. 50 cts., 5-lb. can, \$2.

Formula for Killing Grasshoppers. 100 pounds bran, 8 pounds sugar, 1 pound saltpeter and 4 pounds paris green. Dissolve the sugar and saltpeter, then add paris green and enough water to moisten the bran well, but do not wet enough to destroy the slight adhesiveness. Scatter it all over the field.

Rat and Mouse Killer. This killer has a charm for rats the same as catnip has for cats. It has a corrosive effect on the stomach and is harmless to larger animals in small quantities eaten by rats and mice. Its action on the rats is slow and they usually leave the premises in search of water. It has the effect of drying up the carcass, so may be used in houses without disagreeable consequences. Is in paste form and is used by spreading on fish, meat, cheese or butter bread. Household size, 35 cts. each, hotel size, \$1.50 each.

FERTILIZERS

WIZARD FERTILIZERS

Guaranteed analysis:

Nitrogen (from Nitrates).....	6%
Phosphoric Acid.....	9 to 10 %
Potash (from Potash Actual).....	5%

Derived from nitrates, phosphates, sulphate of potash and other plant-food elements.

The "Wizard Fertilizer" is sold only in 25-lb. white canvas bags and 2-lb. orderless cartons

One 25-lb. is equal to 100 pounds of the ordinary chemical fertilizer.

One 25-lb. bag of Wizard will go over a space of your lawn 30 x 40 or 1,200 square feet, sufficient for same, applied once yearly.

One 25-lb. bag of Wizard will care for six 6-year-old full-bearing citrus or other fruit trees, applied once yearly.

Results last three years.

One tablespoonful will be sufficient for an ordinary rose bush, giving you beautifully colored flowers and a healthy plant.

One tablespoonful will be sufficient for a melon, potato or tomato vine.

By authoritative analysis, one ton of Wizard contains twelve times more nitrogen, ten times more potash, fifty times more phosphoric acid than one ton of manure.

Wizard is always the same, is soluble and free from any filler, has all the plant-food elements, is uniform, odorless, will keep indefinitely, can be used perfectly in a drill, and will not leach out of the soil.

The amount used in comparison to other makes is the cheapest on the market in price, because only half as much or Wizard is required.

Directions.—For small gardens, use two pounds to 100 feet of row on all vegetables. For large gar-

dens, use 200 pounds to the acre. For lawns, use 25 pounds to 1,200 square feet. 2-lb. carton 60 cts., 25-lb. bag \$3.50.

Moore's Gopher Poison. For exterminating mice, rats, gophers, and birds. 1-lb. can 60 cts., 3-lb. can \$1.25, 7½-lb. can \$3.75.

GARDEN REQUISITES

GRASS HOOKS

Bay State. Scythe pattern. Highest-grade crucible forged steel blade, 12½-inch cut. 60 c. each.

Oak Leaf. Sickie pattern. 75 cts. each.



GRASS SHEARS

Oak Leaf. Just the thing for trimming the lawn close to fences and around hedges. \$1.50 each. Weight 1 lb.

Bishop. Good-quality Grass Shears. \$1 each. Weight 1 lb.

GARDEN TROWELS

Keen Kutter. Pointed blade, 6 inches long, with bent neck; made of best steel. Made very strong, will not bend. \$1.25 each.

Oak Leaf. One-piece, special crucible steel, dished blade, rounded point, solid shank, English pattern, 50 cts. each. Weight 1 lb.

Bay State. One-piece stamped steel blade with pointed end. 15 cts. each. Weight, ½lb.



Transplanting. Long, narrow, pointed blade. A very necessary implement where much transplanting is to be done. 50 cts. each. Weight ½lb.

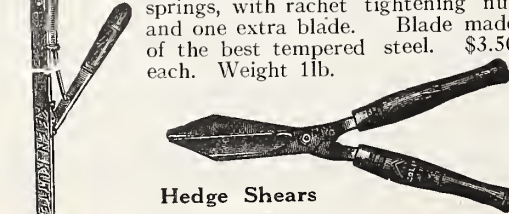
PRUNING SHEARS

California. Made with coil spring. Blade of best crucible steel. Length over all, 9 inches. \$1.50 each. Weight 1 lb.



Oak Leaf Pruning Shears.

Oak Leaf. Made with double brass flat springs, with ratchet tightening nut and one extra blade. Blade made of the best tempered steel. \$3.50 each. Weight 1lb.



Hedge Shears

Hedge Shears. Just the thing for trimming Tree \$3.50 each.

Pruner. Keen Kutter. Tree pruner. Blades made of the highest-grade steel, fitted with 24-inch handle. \$3.50 each. Weight 3½ lbs.

Tree Pruners. 10-ft. handle. \$3.50 each.

PRUNING SAWS

Oak Leaf. 18-inch steel blade, teeth on both edges.

One side is used for sawing hard wood and one for soft wood. Has adjustable handle. \$2 each. Weight ¾lb.



Crescent Saw

Crescent. Made with curved blade and handle in shape of a crescent. \$1.50 each. Weight ¾lb.

WEEDING FORKS

Oak Leaf. Five cast-iron tines, with 6-inch wooden handle. 60 cts. each. Weight ¾lb.

Alliron. Made with cast-iron handle and three tines, all in one piece. 25 cts. each. Weight ½lb.



Oak Leaf Weeder

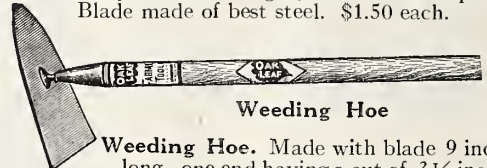
GARDEN WEEDERS

Keen Kutter. Has three adjustable prongs, made of the highest-grade steel. Ash handle, 9½ inches long. 75 cts. each. Weight 1 lb.

Oak Leaf. Made with five bent fingers, fastened to japanned hardwood handle. Just the thing for loosening up the soil around small plants. 25 cts. each. Weight 4 ozs.

GARDEN HOES

Oak Leaf. Socket pattern. The only kind of Hoe to use in this country. If handle becomes loose can easily be fitted in tight, or new handle put in. Blade made of best steel. \$1.50 each.



Weeding Hoe

Weeding Hoe. Made with blade 9 inches long, one end having a cut of 3½ inches, other end pointed for making small furrows. We can also furnish this Hoe with one end made with two prongs instead of the pointed blade. Either style. 75 cts. each.



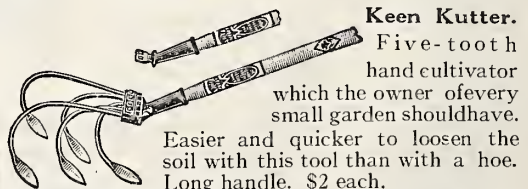
Furrow Hoe

Furrow Hoe. Just the thing for making furrows in the garden. Tapered and pointed blade. 4½ foot handle. \$1.50 each.

Eye Hoe. Scovel pattern. Is better known as Planter's Hoe. Very heavy, large steel blade. 65 cts. each. Handles for Eye Hoes, 30 cts.

Pull-easy Cultivator. The handy adjustable garden cultivator. Teeth can be set any angle and can also be used as a rake. \$2 each.

GARDEN CULTIVATORS



Keen Kutter.

Five-tooth hand cultivator which the owner of every small garden should have.

Easier and quicker to loosen the soil with this tool than with a hoe. Long handle. \$2 each.

Keen Kutter. Keen Kutter. Three-prong hand cultivator. \$1.50 each.

GARDEN RAKES

Keen Kutter. This rake is made of the highest grade of crucible, forged steel, curved teeth. 6-foot, straight ash handle, 14 teeth. \$2 each.
Jackson's Electric Forged Steel. 12 teeth, straight, 6-foot ash handle. \$1.50 each.
Lawn Rakes. \$1.25 each.

SHOVELS

Irrigating. Blade, neck, and socket made in one piece, of high-grade steel. New handles easily fitted in. Long handle, \$3.50 each.
Defiance. Forged steel blade and welded straps. Plain back pattern. We can furnish these with either short or long handles, and with round-pointed or square blades, at \$2 each.

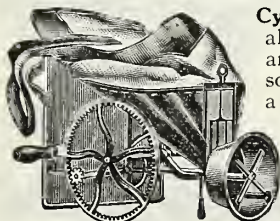
SPADING FORKS

Short-Handled. Four-pronged, \$2 each.
Long, Straight-Handled. Four-pronged, \$2 each.

CORN PLANTERS.

Diamond. Made of solid steel, no parts to shrink or warp. Will last a lifetime. Light and easy to handle. Will plant small seeds such as Kaffir corn, also corn and beans, and up to the largest sized Pumpkin seed. Two-hand. \$3.50 each.
Acme. Made of hard wood. \$2 each.

SEED SOWERS



Cyclone. Sows evenly all kinds of grass seed and grain. Can easily sow from 40 to 50 acres a day \$2.50 each.

Cahoon's. The standard sower. Sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait. Can be used for sowing alfalfa and all grains, oadcast.

Cahoon's Seed Sower. Can be used for sowing alfalfa and all grains, oadcast. \$6 each.

LAWN REQUISITES

GARDEN HOSE

Dry-Climate Corrugated. This is a very high-grade hose we had made especially for this climate. Will stand any amount of rough and hard usage and very high pressure. It is positively non-kinkable and will last for several years. We guarantee this hose for two seasons. 5/8-inch. Sold in any lengths. 25 cts. per foot.

Dry-Climate Special. Made of very high-grade rubber, molded, non-kinkable. 5/8-inch. Guaranteed for one year. Sold in any lengths. 20 cts. per foot.

Dry-Climate. Made of the best rubber and canvas. 5-ply. Guaranteed for one season. 16 cts. per ft.

Hose Menders. 3/4-inch. 15 cts. each.

Hose Couplings. Perfect clinching, 50 cts. each.

LAWN SPRINKLERS



Crescent. Made of brass. Throws the spray in three directions. Position of sprinkler can be

changed without turning off water. \$1.50 each. Weight 12 ozs.

Twin. Distributes the water with the utmost freedom and completeness. Made of cast iron. 50 cts. each. Weight 8 ounces.

Willgus. Under a good pressure will distribute the water over an area of 30 feet in diameter. Made of cast iron. 75 cts. each. Weight 12 ounces.



Fountain. Made of solid brass. Throws spray in form of a square. \$1 each. Weight 10 ozs.

Ring. Solid brass. Made in form of a ring. Throw circular

Ring Sprinkler. spray. \$1.50 each. Weight 12 ozs.

Ross. Throws water in fan-shaped spray. Solid brass \$1.50 each. Weight 6 ozs.

Rose. Brass. 3-inch flat surface. \$1 each. Weight 4 ounces.

Boston Nozzle. Brass. Throws solid stream or spray. \$1 each. Weight 6 ozs.

SPRINKLING CANS

Heavy Galvanized Iron. 4-quart, \$1; 6-quart, \$1.25; 8-quart, \$2.

LAWN MOWERS

Clarinda. In offering this Lawn Mower we believe that we are giving by far the best value obtainable. It is a roller-bearing machine with all bearings adjustable—the only adjustable bearing Lawn Mower on the market. It is easy to operate and so simply and well constructed that a twelve-year old boy can keep it in running order. Width of cutting blade, 16 inches. Price with 8-inch wheel, \$17.50; 9-inch wheel, \$18.50; 10-inch wheel, \$20; 11-inch wheel, \$22.50. F. O. B. Tucson.

GRASS CATCHERS

Ender's Winner. Galvanized wire frame. Complete with handle hook, wire loops, and adjustable steel brackets for fastening to the mower. \$1.25 each.

Winner. Canvas sides and back, galvanized iron bottom. Adjustable. Complete with handle hook \$2.50 each.

POULTRY HARDWARE, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS

Humpty-Dumpty Egg-Carrier. This carrier can be folded flat when not in use. Very light. Holds twelve dozen. \$1.25 each.

Champion Leg Bands. Made of pliable aluminum, which can be adjusted to fit any size of leg. All neatly numbered. 12 for 15 cts., 25 for 25 cts., 100 for 75 cts., postpaid.

Moe's Self-Locking Leg Bands. The best leg band on the market. Locked simply by pushing ends to gether. Cannot come off. Size No. 4 is made for Leghorns, Minorcas and the light Mediterranean females. No. 5 for Mediterranean males. No. 6 for American females, such as Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, etc. 12 for 15 cts., 25 for 25 cts., 100 for 50 cts., postpaid.



Spirol Leg Band. Made of cel-luoid. Easy to put on. We can furnish these in eight different colors. In ordering state for

what breed of fowls they are wanted. Doz. 15 cts., 25 for 25 cts., 100 for 80 cts., postpaid.

Medicated Nest Eggs. Lice destroyer and nest-egg combined. It is sure death to all mites and lice affecting poultry. When in use it slowly wastes away, giving off fumes fatal to all insect vermin. Should be placed in the bottom of the nest and covered with a very thin layer of straw. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Weight per doz. 2 lbs.

Porcelain Nest Eggs. Very useful and necessary. Saves leaving fresh eggs in the nest. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per dozen. Weight per dozen, 2 lbs.

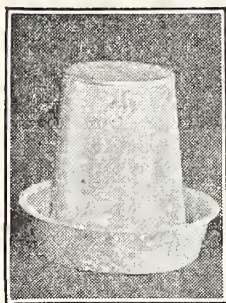
Incubator Thermometers. Tested, absolutely accurate; metal back. \$1 up each.

Brooder Thermometers. Metal back, 60 cts. ea.

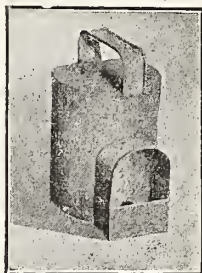
FOUNTS AND FEEDERS

N. W. Fountain and Feeder. Feeds grain, grit, water, etc., automatically. Is easy to fill and operate. Made to fit any half-gallon, quart or pint Mason jar, which can easily be removed from the pan, leaving the pan with out any obstruction, affording easy cleaning. Price of pan with jar holder (no jars), each 20 cts., \$2 per doz. Weight 5 ounces.

Wall Fountain. Flattened on one side so it can be hung on a board or the wall of a building at any height. Galvanized iron hood projects over the water receptacle, protects the water from dirt. Easily cleaned by filling with round pebbles or shot and shaking thoroughly. gallon, \$1.

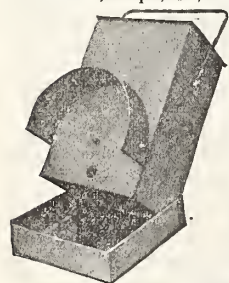


Sanitary Bottom-Fill Fountain



Wall Fountain

Sanitary Bottom-Fill Fountain. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Is easy to clean. Price each, 1-qt., 50 cts., weight 10 ozs.; 2-qt., 75 cts., weight 18 ozs.; 4-qt., \$1, weight 21 bs.



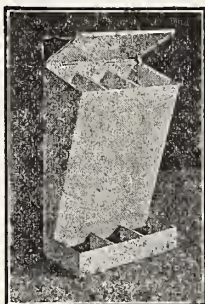
The Sanitary Fountain. A square galvanized fountain in two parts. Bottom easily removed and both parts are easily cleaned. Can be hung up out of the dirt. Half-gallon \$1, Weight 3 lbs., gallon, \$1.50, weight 4 lbs.

Never-Clog Waste-Proof

Hopper. The gradual enlargement of the base,

Sanitary Fountain. together with the vibration of fowls feeding from the trough, forces

the feed downward. Impossible for birds to throw feed from trough 12-qt. capacity, \$3.



Grit and Shell Box.

Grit and Shell Box. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Three compartments, for grit, oyster shell and charcoal. Is made with a narrow strip of galvanized iron over the feed box, which prevents fowls from wasting, making it far superior to the ordinary grit and shell box. \$1.25 each. Weight 5 pounds.

Moe's Chick-Feeder. Can be used for grain, dry or wet mash or water. Barred top prevents chicks from wasting feed. Top is removable so it can be easily cleaned. Very handy and practical for the poultry-yard. 12-inch, 50 cts., weight 2 lbs., 18-inch \$1.25, weight 3 lbs.



STANDARD HAND CULTIVATORS and SEEDERS

Standard No. 9, Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Hoe, Plow and Rake

Standard No. 9, Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Hoe, Plow and Rake. We cannot recommend this tool too highly. It is easily changed from a double- to a single-wheel cultivator, and with the hill and drill seeder attachments combines three practical tools in one. The Seed brush is of genuine bristle, and will give a positive, regular flow of seed. The tool will deliver seed in drills, and by shifting one part only will drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Gardeners and farmers will find this combination most useful and efficient. Equipment includes four shovels, one pair of hoes, one pair diamonds, one pair of rakes, and two leaf-guards. Weight, packed, 50 lbs. Price \$23.50, f.o.b. Tucson.

Standard No. 11, Hill and Drill Seeder. Same as Standard No. 9, except equipment does not include hoes, rakes, etc. Weight packed, 40 lbs. Price, \$16.50, f.o.b. Tucson.

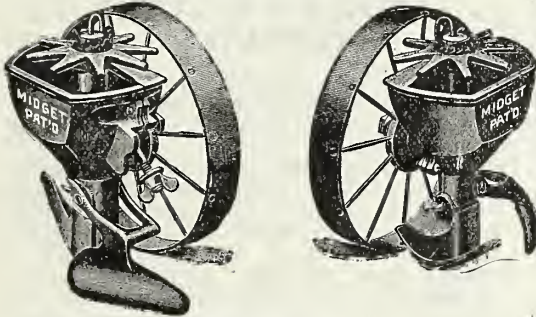
Standard No. 4, Single- and Double-Wheel Cultivator. Equipment, 4 shovels, 1 pair hoes, 1 hose, 1 pair diamonds, 1 pair rakes, 2 leaf-guards and wrench. A fine tool for a large garden, and will prove one of the best investments a gardener can make. Weight, packed, 30 lbs. Price, \$15, f.o.b. Tucson.



Standard
No. 20

Standard Hand Cultivators & Seeders, Con.

Standard No. 20. Single-Wheel Cultivator. Wheel 24 inches. High wheel lightens labor of operating to a great extent. Attachments in picture go with cultivator. Trial of this tool will convince the most skeptical they never knew before how to take care of a garden. One of the most practical of all garden tools. Packed, 22 lbs. Price, \$6.50, f.o.b. Tucson.



Midget Seeder

Midget Seeder. Just the thing for the small gardener. Will plant any kind of garden seed in hills or drills and will plant a 5 cent package and clean out every seed of it. Capacity of hopper is about 1 pint. It can be attached to Standard No. 20, or any other make of hand cultivator. Price \$5.

GOPHER TRAPS

California. Made of heavy spring-steel wire. has been used with great success in gopher-infested sections. 35 cts. each. Weight 1½ lbs.

Noxall Gopher Trap. This trap is made entirely of iron, so cannot warp or break. Is painted green. Is one of the best gopher traps we have ever seen, and we highly recommend it. Price 35 cts. each, postage extra.

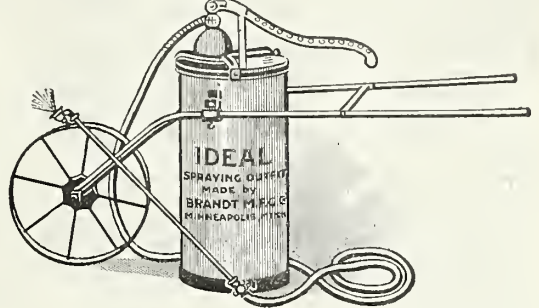
SPRAY PUMPS

Modoc Bucket Spray Pump. A Pump that will spray whitewash or any other mixture. Made of solid brass, no leather valves to wear out. Throws a continuous stream. \$6.50 each. Weight 8 pounds.

Compressed-Air Hand Sprayer. Throws a continuous spray and can be taken apart and cleaned. Capacity, 1 quart. Galvanized, \$1.50; brass, \$2.

New Misty Sprayer. A handy sprayer for thin

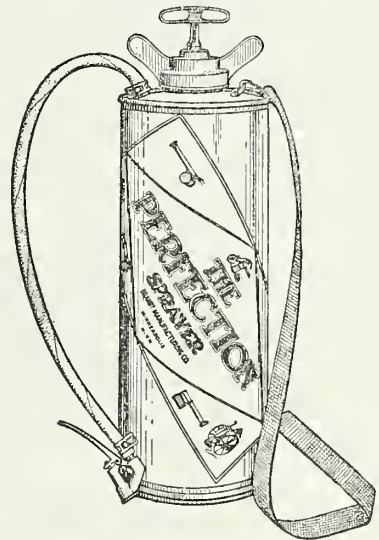
liquids. Holds one quart. 75 cts. each. Weight 3 pounds.



Ideal Spraying Outfit. Designed to fill all the requirements of the small gardener and fruit-grower. The tank holds fifteen gallons and is so mounted on a wheelbarrow frame that liquid will not slop or spill. Is fitted with 10-foot 3/8-inch pressure hose, iron extension rod, nozzle and shut-off cock. Complete \$30 each.

Midget Sprayer. Holds half a pint. Just the sprayer for home use. 50 cts. each. Weight 1 lb.

Perfection Compressed-Air Sprayer. Adapted for all kinds of spraying. Tank is made of heavy galvanized iron and holds five gallons. To operate, fill the tank with liquid, pump in a few strokes of air and the liquid will be forced through nozzle. A few strokes of the pump is sufficient to eject two or three gallons from the tank. On of



best sprayers for whitewashing fences and poultry houses. \$10 each.

POULTRY-FOODS

Prices Subject to Market Conditions

Beef Scrap is one of the most valuable foods for poultry. The best standard makes contain a high percentage of protein, and it is protein that makes the eggs. This prepared meat scrap is far better

than the fresh meat in that it is concentrated, all the water being extracted. It is also very much cheaper than fresh meat. Beef scrap keeps indefinitely. 100 pounds, \$5.

Bone Meal. Is made from fresh bones from which the moisture has been taken, leaving nothing but the phosphates, lime and protein, and is valuable as an egg producer and for young chicks is a great frame builder. 3 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$4.

Dry-Climate Scratch Feed. This feed is composed of choice grains, seeds and charcoal. A clean, bright, balanced ration for general use. It is unequaled as a scratching feed, as it affords variety, promotes exercise, and assures health and vigor. Made without grit and shell. 100 pounds, \$2.50.

Dry-Climate Fine Chick Feed. Composed of cracked grains, seeds and charcoal. It is highly nutritious, easily digested and suited for the tender digestive organs of the little chicks. Chicks can be started on this food as soon as they are forty-eight hours old (from the time they are hatched until they are forty-eight hours old they should never be fed anything), and fed on it until they are large enough to eat coarser grains. It is complete food for young chicks, no other grain ration being required or advisable. 100 pounds, \$3.50.

Dry-Climate Coarse Chick Feed. A developing food composed of whole grains and seeds of the highest quality, especially adapted to the growing period, and when used insures a strong and rapid growth. 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Dry-Climate Mash. A hen is an egg mill. She cannot grind out eggs unless she is fed on egg-making food. D.-C. Mash contains the highest percentage of egg-making elements that it is possible to produce by the combination of food rich in protein. Unlike other mashes or so-called egg-producers, this mash does not consist merely of ground grains, therefore, when it is fed, the poultry are not just getting grain in another form (the ground state). A large percentage of the ingredients of this mash are beef scrap, dried milk and soybean meal, all in the proper proportions. When Dry-Climate Mash is fed it must be mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ with bran in the fall of the year. In the spring months it should be fed one part of the mash to two parts of bran. When fed during the molting season it quickly ripens the feathers, causing them to drop out, thus shortening the molting period, and if properly fed the year round it will produce eggs the year round. We manufacture this mash ourselves and know that every ingredient is as we represent it, and absolutely pure. It will do everything that we claim for it, and when once used, no poultry-keeper will ever again be without it. Lb. 10 cts., 50 lbs. \$2, 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Charcoal. An excellent aid in arresting bowel complaint in poultry. Should be kept before them all the time. Carried in two sizes, coarse and fine. 2 lbs. 25 cts., 50-lb. sack \$3.

Oyster Shell. Is the best producer of egg shells on the market. If kept before the fowls at all times they will never lay soft-shell eggs. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$2.

Grit. In order to make poultry-raising a success a first-class grit must be used. Ordinary water-washed smooth pebbles are not grit. Very few realize the importance of keeping good grit before the fowls at all times. It helps to grind and digest the food. Often when fowls refuse to eat

it is for no other reason than that they need grit. 100 pounds, \$2.

Calf Meal. There is more profit in selling milk than in feeding it to young calves. Calf Meal will raise veal calves at from one-third to one-quarter the expense of feeding milk. It is a perfect milk substitute and not only raises better calves, but saves the milk. Contains all the elements necessary for bodily growth in the correct proportions. Prevents scouring. Used and endorsed by experiment stations and farmers all over the world. 100 pounds makes 100 gallons or more of perfect milk substitute. 100 lbs. \$7.50.

Ground Oil Cake. Is of great value in keeping fowls in good health. It is also a great milk and butter producer when fed to dairy cows. 100 pounds, \$4.

Alfalfa Meal

Bran

Cotton Seed Meal

Cracked Wheat

Middlings

Shorts

Barley

Corn

Cracked Corn

Kaffir Corn

Oats

Wheat

Carried in stock at prevailing market prices.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Guarantee.—Each of these remedies is guaranteed. Should they fail to please the purchaser for any reason whatever, his money will be returned without question.

Conkey's Laying Tonic. Makes the hens lay without harming them. Contains no filler. Means vigor and health for the fowls, and healthy fowls will lay eggs. Prices, not prepaid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 30 cts., $3\frac{1}{4}$ lb. pkg. 60 cts., 12-lb. pail, \$1.60.

Conkey's Roup Remedy. Is the best known remedy for Roup. Every civilized country of the world knows and uses it. Kills the germ, purifies the blood and tones up the general health. 30 cts., 60 cts. and \$1.20, not prepaid.

CONKEY'S MEDICINES INCLUDE A REMEDY FOR EVERY POULTRY AILMENT

Conkey's Lice Powder.....	30c and \$0	60
Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy.....		60
Conkey's Gape Remedy.....		60
Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy.....	30c and	60
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy.....		60
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy.....		60
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy.....		60
Conkey's Healing Salve.....	30c and	60
Conkey's Poultry Laxative.....		60
Conkey's Poultry Tonic.....		30
Conkey's Flea Salve.....		60
Conkey's Head-Lice Ointment.....		30
Conkey's Lice Liquid.....	75c and	1 25
Conkey's Worm Remedy.....		60
Conkey's Nox-i-cide, Pint.....		50
Quart		75
$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....		1 25
Gallon		2 00

INTERNATIONAL STOCK AND POULTRY FOODS

Spot-Cash Guarantee. The International Stock Food Company guarantees that their preparations used in accordance with the directions on each

package will do the work claimed for them, and should they fail at any time they will refund the price of the preparations.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

Strictly a medicinal food which gives the most astonishing results ever known. Its use will greatly increase the egg production of any flock, and when fed regularly is a positive preventive of roup. One extra egg per month pays its entire cost. International Poultry Food cures and prevents disease and sickness, promotes good health, invigorates the digestive organs, and is very beneficial during the molting season. Will prepare young chickens for the market in less time than any other preparation. Costs only eight cents per month for twelve birds. In packages, 30 cts., 60 cts., and \$1.20; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

For over twenty years International Stock Food has been used and endorsed by the leading stock raisers everywhere. It is composed of ten finely powdered medicinal herbs, roots and barks, and is to be fed in tablespoonful amounts mixed with the grain food. Its use greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that the animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. Being highly medicinal its use tones up the system, prevents disease and keeps the animals in a healthy condition. International Stock Food is positively guaranteed to be the greatest animal tonic ever formulated. Endorsed by over two Million practical money-making farmers and stock breeders. Sold on a spot-cash guarantee to refund your money if it fails to give paying results. In packages, 40 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.50; 25-lb. pail \$3.50.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK REMEDIES

Absorbent Compound	\$2 00
Distemper Remedy	60
Foot Remedy, Honey Tar	50c and 1 00
Gall Heal	25c. and 50
Healing Oil, Silver Pine	25c. and 50
Dan Patch White Liniment	50
Healing Powder, Antiseptic	25c. and 50
Heave Remedy	50
Hoof Ointment	\$1 and 2 00
Worm Powder for Horses	60
Worm Powder for Hogs	1 00
Harness Soap	25c., 50c., and 1 00

MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY SUPPLIES

Blue-Bug or Poultry Tick Remedy. This ferocious insect is a great detriment to the poultry industry throughout the Southwest. It is nothing more than a bed-bug which lives upon the blood of the chickens. During the daytime they hide in the cracks, and crevices but at night come forth in great droves and suck the blood from the fowls. Naturally they keep the hens from laying and oftentimes, if not checked, will kill them. They will be found from size of the head of a pin to a dime. In color they are a bluish-gray. Their presence in the henhouse is often not detected until the fowls begin to mope around, weak from the loss of blood. Blue-Bug Remedy is a sure cure. It is a powder which is fed with bran. Write for literature on this wonderful remedy. Prices 60 cts., and \$1.20 per can; postage extra.

Kow Kare. The great cow medicine. It is a safe powerful tonic, produces a larger flow of milk, corrects stomach disorders, improves the appetite, is a positive cure for abortion, barrenness, bunches in the udder, red water and "off feed." Removes retained afterbirth and makes pure blood. No dairyman should be without a can of Kow Kare. Cans 75 cts. (1½ lbs.) and \$1.50 (3½ lbs.).

Oculum. Deadly white diarrhea, cholera, gapes roup and sore head positively and permanently cured and prevented by this new wonderful, effective remedy. The world's greatest preventive; also world's greatest curative. The only sure cure known for these diseases. Oculum cures the most aggravated cases; cures them permanently. We guarantee it. We have hundreds of letters to prove it. For puny fowls Oculum is the best general tonic known. Renews vitality, builds weight, beautifies plumage. It increases egg yield, keeps down lice, and it stands between you and 90 per cent of the causes that make poultry raising a drudgery and profits uncertain. Treatment simple—given in thirty seconds. Results stupendous. Costs a trifle compared to lessened work and heap-up profits. Bottles 50 cts. and \$1, pts. \$2, qts. \$4, ½ gal. \$5, gal. \$10.

DOG CAKES

Bennett's Milk-Bone. An appetizing, nourishing, bone shaped dog biscuit. Is different from all other dog foods. Clean and wholesome; manufactured on an entirely new principal. Based on a scientific knowledge of the dog's nutritional need. Dogs and puppies eat it with relish and enjoyment. Price of either Milk-Bone Puppy or Dog Biscuits, 50 cts. per package, postage extra.

Spratt's Meat "Fibrine" Vegetable Dog Cakes. Standard dog food. Staple and constant food for all breeds of dogs, used in the leading kennels and dog shows throughout the world. Pkt. 65 cts.

SPRATT'S PUPPY CAKES

Puppies should be started on these biscuits when they are about a month old, and continued until about six months old. Pkg. 65 cts.

BIRD FOODS, REMEDIES AND SUPPLIES

Bird Manna. Keeps cage birds in constant song. Improves their plumage and prevents disease. Cake 20 cts.

Mockingbird Food. The purest food obtainable for mockingbirds, nightingales, and other soft-billed birds. Jar 60 cts.

Mixed Bird Seed. Pkg. 20 cts., postage extra.

Canary Seed. Lb. 25 cts., postage extra.

Rape. Lb. 25 cts., postage extra.

Hemp. Lb. 25 cts., postage extra.

Sunflower Seed. Lb. 25 cts., postage extra.

Cuttle-Fish Bone. Oz. 15 cts.

Bird-Baths. 25 cts. each.

Seed-Cups. 20 cts. each.

Bird Cages. We carry a large assortment of bird cages in all shapes and designs. We have them with or without seed-guards. Our assortment includes the very latest in white and old ivory enamel and brass cages. Also the very latest in wicker cages, and every one of them would be any ornament in the most beautiful home. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$20.

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Parrot Cages. Made of extra-heavy wire, \$7.50 to \$12 each.

Parrot Stands. Fitted with large tray and seed cups, \$15 each.

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We carry a large stock of these beautiful fish, and glass bowls suitable for keeping them in.

American Fish. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Japanese Fantails, Telescopes, Comets, etc. \$1 to \$2.50 each.

Glass Bowls, made of fine clear glass, from 75 cts. to \$4 each.

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Planting Instructions for Trees and Nursery Stock

READ CAREFULLY---IMPORTANT

HOW TO HANDLE WHEN RECEIVED.—They should be immediately unpacked and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure (the bark showing signs of shriveling) it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank over night, and the following day bury the root and top completely in damp soil for a few days until they become normal, when they may with safety be planted out. Should trees be frozen while in transit, place the package in a cellar or some other place free from frost until thawed out, when they can be unpacked and heeled in as directed above. Trees treated in this manner will not be injured by having been frozen.

Just immediately before planting be sure to examine the roots carefully and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated and broken roots and rootlets with a sharp knife.

Before taking the trees into the field it is advisable to puddle them to prevent drying out. To make a puddle, dig a hole 18 inches deep, and 2 feet in diameter, fill it partly with heavy soil, mix with water until you have a muck the consistency of heavy paint. Dip the roots in this. This method of handling trees keeps the tree in perfect condition until it gets into the ground, and even if it should remain in the sun a and wind for an hour (we do not advise this unreasonable exposure, however) the tree will not be damaged.

All Apples, Almonds, Apricots, Cherries, Figs, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Quinces should be headed to 18 inches from the ground immediately, or within 10 days after they have been set. If there are any small branchlets below this point, leave them, but shorten them to 2 inches. When the tree starts to grow in the spring, if it forces out a number of buds from the main body, cut these small branches off close to the stem of the tree.

GRAPES.—Allow only one shoot to remain and shorten this to about 3 inches. Trim all roots radiating from the base of the cutting to 3 inches, and remove all roots entirely which start between the base of the cutting to the head of the vine.

ORNAMENTALS.—Cut all deciduous trees down to 7 feet, except weeping trees, and leave laterals, but not to exceed 5, and shorten these to 6 inches. Be sure to whitewash stem of tree and wrap with either burlap or paper to prevent sunburn. Remember that Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, particularly where they have a large amount of foliage, lose much of their stored up strength through evaporation, unless fully one-third of their growth, both tops and sides, be removed. This trimming is not necessary with plants established in boxes or tubs.

SOWING-TABLE FOR THE GARDEN

Seeds required to produce a given number of plants, or to sow a given quantity of ground.

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill; 500 plants	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 100 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill	Okra.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb. to 75 hills	Onion, Seed.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Beet.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	Onion, Top Sets.....	1 lb. to 60 ft. of row
Broccoli.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets.....	1 lb. to 75 ft. of row
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Parsnips.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Parsley.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Carrots.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	Peas.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Celery.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 25 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Radish.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Corn.....	1 lb. to 150 hills	Salsify.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Cress.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Sage.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 100 hills	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Eggplant.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Endive.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz. to 15 hills
Kale.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Kohlrabi.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Leek.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Turnip, Early.....	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill
Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Turnip, Rutabaga.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

	Lbs. to the acre.		Lbs. to the acre.
Alfalfa.....	25	Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye, for lawn....	75
Barley, Broadcast.....	100	Grass, Italian Rye.....	30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush, in hills.....	40	Grass, Red-Top.....	30
Beans, Dwarf or Bush, in drills.....	80	Grass, Timothy.....	20
Beans, Tall or Pole, in hills.....	25	Grass, Hungarian.....	25
Beet, Garden.....	6	Millet.....	25
Beet, Sugar.....	6	Hemp, broadcast.....	40-50
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel.....	6	Melon, Water, in hills.....	2-3
Broom Corn, in drills.....	12	Melon, Musk, in hills.....	2
Buckwheat, broadcast.....	45	Oats, broadcast.....	80
Cabbage in beds to cover an acre after trans- planting.....	¼-½	Onions, for Dry Bulbs, in drills.....	4
Carrots, in drills.....	3	Onions, for Bottom Sets.....	30
Clover, Red, alone, broadcast.....	15	Parsnip, in drills.....	5
Clover, white, alone, broadcast.....	10	Peas, in drills.....	50-80
Clover, Alsike, broadcast.....	10	Peas, broadcast.....	150
Corn, Sweet or Field, in hills.....	15	Potatoes, in hills.....	500-600
Corn, to cut green for fodder, in drills or broadcast.....	125	Pumpkin, in hills.....	3
Cucumber, in hills.....	1-2	Radish, in drills.....	12
Flax, when wanted for seed.....	30	Rye, broadcast.....	100
Flax, when wanted for fibre.....	50	Spinach, in drills.....	12
Grass, Bermuda.....	10	Squash, Bush Varieties, in hills.....	4
Grass, Crested Dog's-tail.....	25	Squash, Running Varieties, in hills.....	3
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for pasture.....	50	Tomato, beds to transplant.....	1/8
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for lawns.....	150	Turnip and Rutabaga, in drills.....	2
Grass, Orchard.....	40	Turnip and Rutabaga, broadcast.....	3-4
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye, for meadow	40	Vetches, broadcast.....	100
		Wheat, broadcast.....	100
		Wheat, in drills.....	75

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at a regular
distance apart

Distance apart	No. of plants	Distance apart	No. of plants	Distance apart	No. of plants
3 inches by 4 inches.....	522,720	4½ feet by 4½ feet.....	2,150	14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
4 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040	5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712	15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
6 inches by 6 inches.....	174,240	5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356	16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904	16½ feet by 16½ feet.....	160
1½ feet by 1½ feet.....	19,360	5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178	17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	5½ feet by 5½ feet.....	1,440	19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
2½ feet by 2½ feet.....	6,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,200	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	6½ feet by 6½ feet.....	1,031	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	7 feet by 7 feet.....	888	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	8 feet by 8 feet.....	680	33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
3½ feet by 3½ feet.....	3,555	9 feet by 9 feet.....	537	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,890	10 feet by 10 feet.....	435	50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445	11 feet by 11 feet.....	360	60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630	12 feet by 12 feet.....	302	66 feet by 66 feet.....	10
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	13 feet by 13 feet.....	257		

SHIPPING WEIGHTS OF TREES AND PLANTS

The average weight of deciduous fruit trees, packed in bales for shipping, is about as follows: 6 to 8 feet, 2 lbs. each; 4 to 6 feet, 1½ lbs. each; 3 to 4 feet, 1 lb. each. Grape vines, 1/3 lb. each.

Deciduous ornamental trees, cut back to 6 to 8 feet, 6 to 10 pounds, each.

Potted plants, in from 3 to 6-inch pots, packed in boxes, weight from 4 to 12 lbs. each.

Palms and other ornamental evergreens, with ball of earth, 2- to 3-foot plants, 40 lbs. each, and gradually increasing to 110 lbs. each on 5- and 6-foot plants.

Two-year-old rose plants, packed in moss and burlaped, ¼ to ½ lb. each.

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